THE EXAMINER;

Published Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door lu

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. PAUL SEYMOUR,

PUBLISHER.

COMMUNICATIONS.

BOWLINGGREEN, KY., Feb. 8, 1848. Mess s. T. H. M. Wain, John Bolton John G. Davis, Wm. Garnett, Sanford Ritter, Wm. H. McMurray, and others. GENTLEMEN: - I have the honor to ac-

knowledge the reception, by this day's mail. of your communication dated 16th Dec. last, but post-marked, 7th inst., in which. you request me to give you "my views as to the advantages, as well as disadvantages, of slavely in its effects, morally, politically, and socially, and some plan by which we may be relieved from its unhappy influence, without detriment to master or slave,"

Although I am generally averse to obtruhold an opinion upon any subject, when respectfully asked for it, by any gentleman. now, from the fact, that the names of more than saty of my fellow-citizens of a neigh. boung county, are attached to your communication. But in complying with your request, as other engagements limit my time. Is all be constrained to make a brief response; that is, brief when compared with the magnitude of the subject. I will not enter into a detailed account of the introduction of slavery into our country, its subsequent history, present condition, and consecrences. It is sufficient to say, that by the action of the British Authorities, slavery was introduced into, and fastened upon the Colomes, (now the United States,) at a very early period, ugainst the strong remoustrun. ces of many of the best citizens. Since time, it has continued to grow with car growth, and strengthen with our strength, unt lit has assumed a power for evil, which is appulling. Although born in Virginia, 1 cann to be entirely a Kentuckian, having been removed from the Old Dominion in my strongest and best affections, and I would do anything in my power to advance the interest of the people, or increase the fame of our noble Commonwealth. Taking into cora deration, soil, climate, and all the geographical advantages, we possess, there is no State in the Union, capable of supporting in comfort a larger population, and none dence. And yet with all these, we are ly important interests. For this marked necessar ly exists. It is not to be found, in our labors. Nor is it because we suffer any material inconvenience in the want of means to send these productions to market. The noble Ohio, majestic Mississippi, and our own beautiful rivers, Kentucky, Green, Bar. ren, and other streams, together with our other highways, afford reasonable facilities to the planter and trader for exporting to

severed in a manner, which if done to the in the records of anti-slavery.

LOUISVILLE, KY.; SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1848.

and I must sincerely hope, that in remod-eling that instrument, no attempt will be there is no Territorial Government till Con-ual of the nation, had said—"On the suprement of the nation, had said—"On the unconsti-ty, or to the depression and low culture of the nation, had said—"On the unconstinade to annul that salutary provision. I gress creates it. The Constitution says that tutionality of the law, it is not tog much to say, am, however, in favor of extending to all "Congress shall have power to dispose of, owners, the permission to manumit their and make all needful rules and regulations was now elsclosed. The slave question had slaves, on the condition that they be removed from this Commonwealth, unless some peculiarity in their circumstances, makes it indispensable in the exercise of humanity, that they should not be expatriated. In such case the emancipator should be re-quired to make such ample provision for of the Constitution. My construction is, their support, as effectually to provent their becoming a charge upon, or a nuisance, to the Constitution. My construction is, that Congress has the same power over Terbecoming a charge upon, or a nuisance, to the Constitution. My construction is, that Congress has the same power over Terbecoming a charge upon, or a nuisance, to the Constitution. My construction is, dignity, if it were possible for indignity to reach such a man. And laws, so called, were forthwith enabled to with enable legal redress in that region, under the United States." And the members of I believe it would redound to the best and Congress, a majority of them at least, be-

highest interests of the Commonwealth, that lieving (it is hoped for the honor of the ma-our organic law should provide that all tion) that the Wilmot Proviso is a "needslaves burn in this State, after a specified ful regulation" should urge it as a sine qua period, should be free, the males at the age non to the admission of Mexican Territory. of eighteen, and females at the age of fifteen O, that Congress was composed of such men years. As to what that specific period shall as would rather die than give their influence be, I am not very solicitous, so that it be and their votes to the enlargement of the not so remote as to nullify the great ob- area of slavery. Perhaps we shall yet have ect—that of freeing our State in a conven- such a Congress. ent and reasonable time from the curse of ding my name or opinions upon the public, slavery. To this plan, I can see no reayet, I do not feel myself authorised to with sonable objection. It would not operate injuriously to any one. A helpless infant. would not be thrown naked on the cold A much stronger obligation rests upon me, charity of the world, merely because it hap- pers in France, in many instances to half pened unfortunately to be born free, und the the original charge. The "Journal des Demaster would retain their services about long bats," however, still maintains its high rate enough, taking main and female together, to of subscription—eighty francs a-year. The compensate him for the trouble and expense effect of the reduction on the aggregate sale of raising. It would not do to procrastinate is seen in the stamp-office returns. In the freedont of females much, if any beyond 1828, the number of stamped sheets issued

> Incorporate also, such other provision, in more than 65,000,000. Paris alone supthe Constitution, as would effectually pre- ports 26 daily papers, besides 400 other pevent any increase of slaves, by future enil riodicals, on all sorts of subjects—science, gration, unless they are acquired by bona art, literature, industry, &c. The provinces fide citizens of this Commonwealth, by mir maintain about 300 political papers, of riage, descent, or devise. By engrafting which 125 are ministerial, 70 opposition, these few principles into our Constitution. the dark spots which now disfigure our land, will gradually and silently disappear, and papers muster about 180,000 subscribers, our children and their descendants will be the occupants of the happiest portion of the papers count from 500 to 2,000 sub-

You have thus, gentlemen, though crude-ly and hastily written, my views of eman-cipation. I do not know that they accord with yours. Perhaps they do not. But as (since defunct,) 10,000 to 15,000; two, tel, thought he could set fire to a barrel of gun-ry and palatable. A noxious branch was graftyou have asked for mine, you now have "La Presse" and "Le Constitutionnel,"

one from the gentleman, who focwarded it, mout functionaries and has but very four the deep blue seu, "deeper than did ever plum
The gentleman said further, "One half of under date of the 5th inst., in which he en. ment functionaries, and has but very few quires, 'if emancipation cannot be effected, paying subscribers. rloes not humanity and morality require . the legality of slave marriages, and a luw kept pace with the increase in the number affording more ample opportunity of happi- the regarity of slave families." of newspapers, and French editors at the I answer; humanity does, in my opinion, present day, depend more perhaps on literarequire that families be not separated, un. ry than on political readers. The feuillegreatly behind some of our sister States, in less, under circumstances of necessity, and ton consists of about a fourth of each page, population and wealth, if not in other vital. I perceive no sound objection to a law, pro. reserved for the publication of novels, rohibiting the separate sale of husband and mances, &c., by the first writers of the day. and unquestionable difference, some cause, wife, when they are slaves of the same it is no longer a few timid lines stealing owner. When one must be sold, let the modestly along under the formidable politisoil or climate, for by properly cultivating other go also. Such a provision could not cal columns of which they are the funile acon broad and fertile lands, we can at any the market with the product of of marriage, very different from the mere of the market with the product of of marriage, very different from the mere of the politics on its powerful shoulders. concubinage, which now generally, though bears the politics on its powerful shoulders. not universally, constitutes, among slaves. the relation of husband and wife.

Very respectfully, your ob't, serv't, ASHER W. GRAHAM.

Thoughts on Emuncipation. No. 18. A great deal has been said, both in the market our surplus. Nor can the cause be North and in the South, in reference to the traced to our Constitution and general laws, Wilmot Proviso. Some have spoken of it or to the manner of their administration; in terms of high commendation-others with because, however imperfect or defective indifference—and others have denounced it these may be, they are (to say the very least as a grent abomination, justifying the appliof them) at least equal to any other in the cation of the most vituperative epithets to its Union. I am thoroughly convinced, that author. And what is the nature of this prothe great cause of our inferiority in the par- viso, about which, so much his been said did you take a drop of anything that day! ticulars alluded to, can only be justly aurib and written? What does it propose? Simply this: That whatever Territory may be anh is, however, not an unmitigated evil, for nexed to this Union shall come in as free in this and other slave holding States, there and not as slave Territory. This is the certainly exists more of the spirit of true substance of the Wilmut Proviso. Is there then, dear knows, that's true for you, sir. courage, less regard to self, more of high anything wrong in it? Should Wilmot feel any times wrong in it. Should wilmot feel and answer. It soon, step by step, came are to be found in many other portions of sideration and action of Congress? He ought therefore a competent witness. There (a) our Union. On the other hand it has an to consider the day on which he presented it therefore, a competent witness. Thus O'. unhappy influence upon the morals of the as the most memorable day of his political Connell won his case for his client. community. The slaves themselves present life. He ought even now to feel an exalted any thing but a picture to be desired. It is satisfaction that his name is so identified with An extraordinary and nearly incredible believed, that chastity is a virtue almost unthis Proviso, that the future historian of these occurrence has just come to my knowledge. known to slaves. Nor have they, the pa- United States will record them together. A brace of Englishmen had made their ternal, maternal, filial or fraternal affections What a juxta-position! Precisely such as way to Madrid in perfect safety, without munities of the first of April to relieve the Board n as high a degree as the whites. It is well, a philanthropic heart would wish. Who knowing a syllable of any language lint or in Mozambique and Guinea? Sweden, Hol. in Mozambique and Guinea? that they have not, for these ties are often would not have posterity to find his name their own. What is still more extraordi-

ment, or open rebellion. I have, however, larly. It is argued by some that it would themselves understood by signs, placing already said more on this subject than it was be a violation of the spirit of the Constitumy intention to say. Nor is it necessary to tion of the United States for Congress to indicate their want of locomotive quadru- zed Brazil, I cannot speak. say much. The evils of slavery are well adopt it. The fact is the framers of the peds, and putting their fingers in their known, and, in Kentucky, almost univer- Constitution did not contemplate the annexa- mouths when they desired it to be known sally acknowledged. Whilst a few, cling tion of Territory to the Union by purchase that they wanted to eat. They were folto the institution with all the unyielding per- or conquest. It seems that the men of revo- lowed, of course, everywhere, by crowds, tinacity, with which a miser hugs his gold, lutionary memory were not capable of tak. but, beyond being stared at, suffered no para very large majority of the people of this ing as enlarged views of things as some of ticular inconvenience.—An Overland Jour. from the oblered to the white race, some twenty State, would, if I am not greatly mistaken, the politicians of this degenerate age! It ney to Lisbon. gladly rld themselves of the political incu- is well known that Mr. Jefferson questioned bus, if some mode can be adopted which the constitutionality of the purchase of will not inflict upon them, evils, equal to Louisiana. He wished to make the acquithe one of which they desire to rid them- sition, and at one time was anxious for the selves. I verily believe that such a mode is Constitution to be so amended as to give the practicable. I have often painfully reflectrequisite authority. The Constitution, howted on this subject, and have deliberately ever, was not amended; but Louisiana was formed opinions which I now proceed to purchased of the French-a fact which furs'ate. I am wholly opposed to immediate nishes a sufficient busis for the allegation, em uncipation, by law, and to permitting that Mr. Jefferson, though an avowed, strict slave, when ultimately freed, to remain constructionist, was in fact a more liberal

s desire, however, is to benefit the whites. It will, perhaps, be admitted by all, that them. I have none of that feeling which I regard the authors of the Constitution never had in as the sickly syn pathy of the Abolitionists. view any such romantic project as the con. Mr. Pattrey's Speech on the Potitical as Taken as a whole, slaves are by no means quest and annexation of Mexican Territory. miserable or unhappy, but on the contrary, But suppose Mexican Territory is to be anare generally (it may be from ignorance) as nexed. And at present there is a probabicontented as their owners. With the Abo- lity of this amounting almost to certainty. litionist the questions of sl, wery, and eman- Upon what terms is it to be annexed cipation, are almost mere abstractions. The writer believes that Congress should, With us—they are realisies. We know the without hesitation, apply to it the Wilmot good, if any, and the evils of , both. It is Proviso. If there be authority to annex at the common observation of all, that the bad all, there is authority to adopt this Proviso. slave, makes invariably a more con upt free. I know it is said that slavery is a subject man, and that faithful, obedient slaves, in a over which Congress has no control—that majority of instances, after being emancipa- it belongs to State jurisdiction, &c. To ted (and remaining in our midat) become a this view I do not object. But in the lancurse to themselves, and to others. They guage of the Constitution, State and Terrioccupy an anomalous condition, being neither tory are, by no means, identical terms.—

A SOUTHERN KENTUCKIAN.

Newspapers in Paris. During the past ten years a great reduction has been made in the price of newspathe age of fifteen, for a reason not necessary was 28,000,000; in 1836, it was 42,000,-000; in 1843, 61,000,000; and in 1845. 35 opposition dynastique, 25 legitimist, the remainder of no party. The 26 Parisian scribers; eight, from 2,000 to 3,000; pine, 20,000 to 25,000; and one, "Le Siecle,"

The development of the feuilleton has

Anecdote of O'Connell, He was once examining a witness, whose inebriety, at the time to which the evidence character. He was a fellow who may be described, as "half foolish with roguery." gentleman?" "Yes, your honor, Counsellor O'Connell." "How do you know my humored honest fellow; now tell me, Darby, "Why, your honor, I took my share of a pint of spirits," "Your share of it,; now, by viitue of your oath, was not your share of it all but the pewter!" "Why, The Court was convulsed at both question

Travelling for Knowledge.

A Confusion of Hats and Pronounc.

A correspondent of the Suffolk Chronicle says, that, on the breaking up of a titheferst at Halesworth, there was a confusion

peets of the Slave Question.

fcoxcurnen.l The colored clinen of Massachusetts goes on his jawful occasions to a Southern State, with just as good a constitutional right to tread its soil in security and ut will, as the helr of its own longest and proudest lineage. But not only is he forbidden by a pescudo legislation of the place to laud there in freedom, he is not permitted even to remain in freedom on board the ship that has conveyed him. He is forced on shore to a prison; and when he is discharged and departs, it is on the payment of a ransom. called the expense of his detention. If he comes a second time, he is scourged. If a third, he is sold into perpetual slavery. So decrees the so-called law. Massachusetts was uneasy to have er slaves nor freemen, and are usually objects of dislike and suspicion to both classes.—
Independent however, of these considerations, there is another. Justice to the owners, imperiously dentands that their slaves of the slaves and the State Governments.

Interior of dislike and suspicion to both classes.—

Optimion of Judge Johnson, August 7, 1823, in the case of the gentlements of the section of the gentlement of the gentlement of the section of the gentlement of the gentlement of the section of the gentlement of the gentlement of the section of the gentlement of the gentlement of the section of the gentlement of the section of the gentlement of the gentlement of the section of the gentlement of the gentlement of the section of the gentlement of the proceed to and purity of character, simply to try the question.

In the find gives of real the gentlement of the proceed to draw down fresh insult. She could not, nor did slie where at New Belford, without a day's school down fresh insult. She could not, nor did slie where at New Belford, without a day's school down fresh insult. She could not, nor did slie where at New Belford, without a day's school down fresh insult. She could not, nor did slie where at New Belford, without a day's school down fresh insult. She could not, nor did slie where at New Belford, without a day's school down fresh insult. She could not, nor did slie where at New Belford, without a day's school down fresh insult. She could not, nor did slie where at New Belford, without a day's school down fresh insult. She could not, nor did slie where at New Belford, without a day's school down fresh insult. She could not, nor did slie where at New Belford, without a day's school down fresh insult. She could not, nor did slie where at New Belford, without a day's school down fresh insult. She could not, nor did slie where at New Belford, without a day's school down fres her unoffeuding citizens treated thus. She re-

that it will not bear argument."

such circumstances, for the extremest outrages Mr. Chairman, we have no present remedy. We cannot raise a regiment, nor fit out a ship.

for the maintenance of the rights of those to whom the State owes protected, as much as the State owe aliegiance to the State. We are disarmed by those compromises of the Constitution, which Massachusetts respects. I shudder while I refer to such expedients; but in other times they would have been resorted to. It may be, we shall see hereafter, that they dismal transpose, we shall see hereafter, that they dismal transpose, we shall see hereafter, that they dismal transpose is the contains enough safeguards ugainst such a second of the contains and the contains are contained to the contains and the contains nctions are not merely to be deplored. It is such wrong, and thus, construed in its true meaning extravagences that attract attention, arouse indelence, and kindle feeling. It is a include of Previdence, to provide for the ultimate over-throw of great evils, by the practical developement of their ever mity. The excess of nn nbuse conducts it to its fite. I said to Mr. Hoar, when gentleman, it seems, thinks otherwise, and, un-I welcomed him back, that I could not wholly fortunately, he has recent constructions in his regret the unnoynaces he had endured, for they favor. The past has come and gone. We may seemed to belong to that blackest darkness that have opportunity to look at the question fur ust precedes the day. I believe it was so; and that while the pea of History was recording that them, shall be attempted upon the liberties which shameful chapter, the peu of Destiny was writ- it was expected to secure to the freemen who ing the certain and not distant downfall of the ratified it. Enlightened by the dismal expeopuressive and Inspleut institution.

first fruit of that proceeding, was the repeal of further precoullons were taken, is no matter of the bread from the mouths of theusands of the of the Convention which framed that Instrubuilding, by men who had no more constitu- does not see that the Statesmen of that day exthan any two who might have been brought after twenty years, for which they made proviover from England, or France, or Algiers.— slons, and the discontinuance of slavery itself, The next blessomling of the tree was in the pend-would be pretty near simultaneous events. Ing war with Mexico. Gentlemen please them-selves with making distinctious between the oc-prevailed every where, except in South Caro-You have thus, gentlemen, though crude- among which are the "Charivari," "La casiou and the cause of that war. But no body, line and Georgia, which, it must be owned. powder, and extinguish it when half consumed. ed upon it, which grew rankly, and overshadowed hein.

20,000 to 25,000; and one, "Le Siecle," perliment. We have spent an hundred millions again in benificent abundance, it will yield

> of humanity-that gentleman is the elaborate spologist, and the gentleman from Maryland and deference. The gentleman from North oppressing the great majority. Carolina said, (pages 5, 6) that it is miscalled a drape himself with hig leaves and bear skins. As or curse me not with existence. his rude nature is developed, he hivents better Much of the interest lately manifested for the Still less shall I wait to have my Whig character

nntural inferiority of the negro race (page?) men who have held that the balance of power ive centuries ago, at the capture of Babylou hy land of slavery." the Persians, and I presume, he decides, that question rightly. [Mr. Clingman interrupted, and was understood to say he had referred to the ed a classification of Abolitionists of the pres-Egyptinus, and relied on the formation of the ent day. I am not satisfied with it, either for finished. Mr. P. would have gone on aubstantition of the South and the South Egyptian akull.] The gentleman speaks of the precision or completeness, and will bespeak his ally as follows: Egyptisus. Undenbtedly he has attended to the patience while I propose a different.

curious hint in Herodotus, bearing on that ques- There are in the first place, the Abolitionists, received:—"Mr. T's compliments to Mr. tion. The gentleman reads Appian, a writer strictly and commonly so called. Their specific net commonly in the hands of professed schol-distinction, as a body, is, that they arge a disso-W., and I have got a hat which is not his- ars. He is a reader of Polybius, and has weigh. lution of the Federal Constitution, und of the if he have got a hat which is not your's, no doubt they are the expected ones."

It is a reader of rolybius, and mas weighted in placing they hold to the rederat Constitution, and of the third party, and marely block the wheels—utterly dissatisfied with the Democratic party, because of its alliance with alarry, and not sufficiently are the expected ones." him at the head of the list in respect to politi- He called it "the most sacred of all rights." thank their practice is not up to their profesamong us, if it can be avoided. I believe that either would operate injuriously to both the white a ud colored races. My most anxious desire, however, is to benefit the whites.

It will, perhops, be admitted by all, that civilization, were woolly headed negroes. I will scruples against giving even that support to a time, it had gone hand in hand with its rival, less than fifty thousand-about one-half are not defend that interpretation of his words. But Government which they regard as implicated in the effect was immediately seen at the autumn Protestants, the other half Catholics and Jews. It is no invention of any of your high-flying ab-olitionists of the present day; it has been received by grave and plodding English and German ted the value of the Uniou," and, as they do the doctors, who read, and pondered, and smoked, and annotated, long before such a lusus nature as an American abolitionist was ever heard of.
The gentleman has ascertained the complexion The gentlemus has ascertained the complexion of the great esptain of autiquity, the Carthagenian Hannibal, and knows how far it resembled that of the Lybians and Nubians, whom he determined to twenty years' triumphs over the sharp-heaked eagles of Rome. He sees how to dispose of the to twenty years' triumphs over the sharp-heaked eagles of Rome. He sees how to dispose of the phenomenon of the French mulatto, Alexandre meeting. Dumas, that miracle of prolific genius. He can show that no stress is to be laid on such a case as that of the American Frederick Douglas, now of Buffalo, New York, ten years ago a wretched slave, picking up scraps of leaves of the Bible in the gutters of Baltimore to teach

ty, or to the depression and low culture of not mistake the gentleman's allusion, when he many generations. It is a great problem. I have said, that, "because he [Mr. Appletou] expres-not time for it. It is too intricate and vast. sed sentiments of regard for the Constitution Nor, determined either way, would it have any and the Union, and a determination to abide by material connexion with the main question have in hand, or directly bear on any measures now in the contemplation of this Committee. I lish n painphlet in his defence." The gentlehave been but stepping aside a little way in the man read some of the extracts which he [Mr. gentleman's track.

(Here fellows a discussion of West India Emsucipation, which we have pirendy publish-

The gentleman said, "The supposition that he States would exclude from nile the Territories of the United States an lustitution which prevalled so generally among them, seems improbable in itself, and those who maintain it may well be required to furnish the evidence. There is not, sir, in the whale constitution, any one clause, which, either directly or ludirectly, favors the idea that slavery was to be whom the State owes protection, as much as the States where it then existed, or to be excinwrong, and thus, construed in its true meaning ther, when further usurpations, as I esteem rience we have had, I own I could now wish Then came, for the strengthening and perpet- that the Constitution had uttered more posiuntion of slavery, the disastrons measure of the tive and explicit prohibitions, though I have annexation of Texas, with its long train of Po- little belief that even they would have at all litical Aspects of the Slavery Question, long invailed against such unscrupulous influences enough already, and still stretching far away in- 1 as have been in action to multify it in all cases to the unknown and threatening future. The in which slavery was concerned. But that no the Tarlif Act of 1812, a measure which took surprise. The gentleman must read the debates working mun of the free States, and a measure ment, and of the State Conventions that ratified carried by two votes cast at the other end of this It, with very different eyes from mine, if he tional right to come in and act upon our affairs, pected that the discontinuance of the slave trade, He has lived to rue the failure of the hopeful ex- and poisoned the rest, "a mildewed ear, blasting

so much disgrace and mischief. But it has been none," (page 5.) and from that statement he prmade to carry widowhood and orphanage into good that in settling the institutions of new thousands of the homes of a sister republic, the Territory, an equitable arrangement would be homes of men and women who never injured us. to give half of it up to slavery, and let liberty phanage into the asands of our own American fractional statement. If facts which I have prenonies: to write a chapter in our history for the seuled le the attention of the Committee are execuation and loathing of the civilized and sustained, then it follows that not one half, but christlan world, and the bitter shame of our own one lifticth part of the people of this Confederacy are interested, as proprietors, lu au institu-Of a system which leads to such political re- tion which is essentially and irreconcileably sults-fer, following the gentleman from North | hostile to the highest interests of the other fortyborders of its own domain, for the purpose of thinks that it ought to be regarded with respect sustaining and perpetuating that instrument for

The gentleman said again, in connexion with peculiar institution," for that it is "natural this topic, "It is obvious that, by transferring the last Congress. It reads thus: among men," and prevails widely throughout part of the slaves from the old States to the the South. I think he has been reading Rousnew, you would not increase their numbers." seau, and learned from his fantastic dreams that (page 5) Sir, if my little reading in political man slavery, within the limits of the United the savage state is the ustural and blissful state economy has not misled me, this is by no means States, as a great calamity, an immense moral referred, it was essential to his client's case, of man. Rather, he has been reading Hobbes, obvious; but, on the contrary, it is obvious that and political evil, which ought to be abolished to prove. He quickly discovered the man's and has adopted from that vigorous champlon by removing a nopulation from comparatively as soon as that end can be properly and constiof abitrary power, the doctrine that Might narrow bounds, you provide for an increase of tutionally attained, and that its extension should makes Right, and in his school has contracted a its numbers; and particular considerations might be uniformly and carnestly opposed by all good love for Slavery and Force, and all that condi- be added in the present instance, to show fur- and patriotic menthroughout the Union-"Well, Darby, you told the truth 10 this tion of humanity which in his nervous but not ther that that result would follow. I anticipate Sir, that is plain language. That is, off-hand, dainty language the philosopher describes as the reply that may be made to this. It may be downright, point-blank utterance, if I know "without arts, without letters, without manners, without seciety, and the life of man uncertain, name?" "Ah! sure every one knows our disturbed, nasty, brutish, and short." I am not own pathriot." "Well, you are a good so forgetful of the state of things in the ancient abandenment of the other position. And in the other position. republics, and in the cultivated communities of the second, I will not allow that the sum of accordingly? I stand on just that platform. I beed placed there for wise and important purthe southern section of this country, as to af- happiness, under all circumstances of social consult that solomn record of the sense of my firm that Slavery cannot co-exist with a high condition, is enlarged with that of life. Vir- native State, and I find that my sentiments come civilization. But they have no natural or proper alimity. It is only by force of earlier events that they are brought into contact. Sinvery is natural to man, not as it is natural to him to then it should equally be said, Give me liberty, to lennu whether I am a Whig, when measured acres of land, and a frame dwelling for a parson

arts, and tends to a better culture. I know not but it was natural to man, as the Scottish plustic man are many days in this passed upon by some inspecting entire many days in the many losopher of the last century maintained, to go on all fours, and climb trees to regale on account.

But in the progress of ages he has learned to do with the existence of our government. I hold the progress of ages he has learned to do with the existence of our government. I hold the progress of ages he has learned to do with the existence of our government. I hold the progress of ages he has learned to do with the existence of our government. I hold the profession authorized binn, says; "Scream no more at the peril of your soul. God new warms you by me, whom on me and two of my friends, as "putrid excression authorized by your soul. God new warms you by me, whom on me and two of my friends, as "putrid excression authorized by your soul. God new warms you by me, whom on me and two of my friends, as "putrid excression authorized by your soul. God new warms you by me, whom on me and two of my friends, as "putrid excression authorized by your soul. God new warms you by me, whom on me and two of my friends, as "putrid excression authorized by your soul. God new warms you by me, whom on me and two of my friends, as "putrid excression authorized by your soul. God new warms you by me, whom on me and two of my friends, as "putrid excression authorized by your soul. Speak as earnestly so you be a two of my friends and the peril of better. Liberty, justice, humanity, are natural in my hand a copy of a memorial addressed to quite so direct language, he passed the same to man, just us it is natural to him to learn to the Congress of the l'ulted States, in February, sentence on three other Whig members, and recalculate eclipses, and build marbie palaces, and 1790, by the "Pennsylvania Society for promo- commended, I think, that we should be "lopped make books of science and poetry, and surround ting the Abolition of Slavery." The name of off." The calculation at the same time was, himself with the charms and graces of a refined no less considerable a person than the sage Ben- that the party in this House had live majority, society. And where is Slavery the "practice of jamin Franklin is subscribed to that memorial all tole. It was a brilliant idea that "lopping mankind". Among the highly cultivated com-, as President. I think Dr. Franklin knew soms off," which would have left a minus quanty be- \$4,813 48, which is about \$6,000 less than is procession of the civilized nations that have he helped to frame, and I set his authority too much like that of the honest soldier in the ceived from April 1, 1847, to January 1, 1843, nary they travelled post, and had to obtain abaudoned it. Out of these United States, I against that of a Boston writer, who considered English songwhites, would cause either mental derange- But to notice this Proviso more particular fresh mules at every stage. They made know not that it exists in any part of christen- it questionable whether the Abelltien movement doni, except Brazil and the Spanish colonies. Is reconcileable with duty under the Constitu-And in these colonies its form is much milder tion." Among the Illustrious names on the The happy thought was ground out by what than with us. Of its condition in half civili- roll of that society is found that of La Fayette, was said—of course, erronecusly—to be the orwhom the gentleman from North Carolina que-Again; the gentleman urged to this point the ted as complimenting "the good sense of the judge from the music it discoursed, it was an in-American people, which suabled them wisely strument of indifferent pretension, titled with a He has no doubt examined, and knows how to be the all domestic differences."—The same sorry set of what Milton called expose, the seeming paradox of those ingenious La Fayetto who said to Clarkson, as that philanthropist reports in a letter written not long From the lumber garret, which was its too evibefore his death, "I would never have drawn my sword in the cause of America, if I could dent desliny, it has intely, if report says true, have conceived that thereby I was founding a

The gentleman from North Carolina present-

sum, the Union turns out to cost too ninch. Among them are persons of the greatest purity of life, and the most unselfish philanthropy.

ceeded which the gentleman quoted to the com-mitteee as having been "celluted by Mr. Nathan

shell not be emancipated without their coursels. Our present Constitution forbids it, sent. South Carolina persisted in affirming to be law, the organization of Territorial Governments; sent abroad, within, and to the constitution forbids it, sent. South Carolina persisted in affirming to be law, the organization of the validity of those provisions which sent it without premising that he shall not say any it without premising that he shall not say any it without premising that he shall not say any it without premising that he shall not say any it without premising that he shall not say any it without premising that he shall not say any it without premising that he shall not say any it within and form the city of Louisville that one of his friend's worth in private life that a sent abroad, within, and to the condition of the validity of those provisions which it without premising that he shall not say any it without premising that he shall not say any it without premising that he shall not say any it without premising that he shall not say any it without premising that he shall not say any it without premising that he shall not say any it within a say the laws as made, a terrent of oblonny, was dlrected against him, so as to oblige him to pub-Appleton | thought proper to make, to show the opinions of his assallants;" and then, In allusion to part of what he had quoted, he went on there is much speculation about a State law, anto say, "this last sentiment he shows has been ndopted as a motto by many who do not profess to belong to the sect of Abolitionists." The gentleman must pardon me. I think his friend has not shown this. I think that he has not asserted it. If the gentleman understands that his friend has insluuated it, in relation to the writer of the pumphlet that drew out his own. ou the gentleman be the responsibility of that

> And If the gentleman can further show that that insinuation is in fact made, then be the responsibility of such an insinuation upon its nu-The writer of the pumphlet which occasioned the publication by the gentleman's friend, recorded distinctly his dissent from the doctrine of disuuion. It was no obitur dietum, but explicitly set down, and semewhat fully reasoned out. In answer to the inquiry, what course of action the usurnations of slavery demanded from the free States, he said, "They should not meditate a severance of the union of the States. Disany of those who, by dwelling exclusively on be abated. Attention is getting fixed upon that its evils, put their consciences to sleep in respect great political truth The baleful Political A. to that slavery, which, as long as it exists, will peer of the Slave Question stands out in the light threaten, more than all other causes together, to bring it about." He then proceeded to some fallibly end in confirming, enlightening, and considerations in confirmation of this ampliment. and concluded his remark upon the topic by saying, "Constitutional proceedings, theu, alone are to be thought of for the abalement of this means a geographical and sectional question, as monstrous unisance. A disuniou of the States. on all other accounts a columity, does not change it, 'page 11,' and as it is made to appear in the its character, when viewed in relation to this Resolutions of Mr. Calhoun, one great point of

> Another portion of those interested in the from the true ones. The question is not at all movement against slavery, is embraced in the between North and South, but between the many millions of non-slaveholding Americans, Liberty Party so called. It has a regular party North, South, East, and West, and the very organization, contemplating action under the Constitution, holding its Conventions, and sup- few hundreds of thousands of their fellow-citi porting its own candidates for office, as much as zens who hold slaves. It is time that this idea either of the two parties that mainly divide the of a geographical distinction of parties, with recountry. In some States its numbers are large. lation to this subject, was abandoned. It has In my own State, its vote has nearly reached no substantial foundation. Freedom, with its ten thousand. In New York, in 1814, it came fair train of boundless blessings for white and

p, I believe, to fifteen thousand.

Among the opponents of slavery are next to both—these are the two parties in the field; and, up, I believe, to fifteen thousand be reckoned great uninbers in the two principal as to their relative power, the slaveholders, if parties in the free States. A very large num- collected, would be outnumbered by the popuber-I suppose the dominant portion-of the lation of the single city of New York, while Democracy of New York has lately taken strong the name of the other host is Legion. I cannot ground upon the subject; and the same, though therefore attach my importance to a less extent, has been the current of Degro- which the gentleman threw out, towards cratic opinion in New Hampshire; while the close of his remarks, of what "the South" Whigs of New Hampshire have made them- might think it necessary to do, if the antiselves very distinctly heard, and a combination, slavery movement were too much pressed, (page on the ground of hostlity to slavery, has pluck- 16) On this point he spoke forbearingly, and ed the government of that Sinte out of the hands in a strain which contrasts most agreeably with of a dynasty which had seemed destined to be language to which these walls have listened in inet sound," instead of being used to purchase the States have slaves, the other half have perpetual. In Massachusetts, we have fourteen some other times. I have something to say counties. I'wo of them are small, their popn- upon the subject, but I do not feel called upon towns. The Whigs, of a majority, I believe, of shall arise. I will now only express my delibthe rest, at the County Conventions last an- erate and undoubting conviction, that the time tumn, declared the opposition of Massachusetts has quite gone by, when the friends of slavery to any candidate for the l'residency or Vice might hope anything from an attempt to mov Presidency, who was not known to be opposed the South to disunion for its defence. When to the further extension of slavery; while no they raise that question seriously, their non county, as far as I know, assumed the opposite slaveholding neighbors-with their majority of ground. But the people of that sober Common- more than six votes to one, even in that regionwealth have widely taken the alurm, and they will settle it for them very quietly and effectual do not limit their views to the mere confinement, ly, through the ballot-boxes. And it is alto of slavery within its present limits. Let me gether likely they will then go further yet, and the power of the Government, and extend the read, Mr. Chairman, a liesolve of the Legisla- say, "An evil which has all along unnoved, disture of the pattern Whig State, of Massachu- graced, and kept us down, and which now asks setts, passed, as appears by the certified copy for its support the overthrew of our wise form which I held in my hand, on the 27th day of of government, is no more to be tolerated. Our February last, five days before the dissolution of Interests, our peace, our safety, demand its ex-

by some second-rate standard in their minds .- age, unassisted.

" How happy's the soldier that lives on his pay. gan of a certain interest in this House. To

"Scrannel pipes of wretched straw." been ransomed, to be furnished with another

stop, and attuned to a different symphony. I think it was time. [The Chairman's hummer fell, on the expiration of the hour, before the last paragraph was

There is another large class of persons, who arenpt to be left wholly out of the account in a consideration of this question—friends of freedom, who, disinclined to attach themselves to a third party, and misrely block the wheels—utterly dissatisfied with the Democratic party, beelection, in the loss of seventeen thousand of Of immigrants lately landed in New York, we its votes-very nearly one-third of the whole believe a majority are Catholics; with the exnumber. It fell off still further the following ception of the German merchants, who do a year; and although it recovered a few thousands nt the last election of Governor, this gain has City. third of the voters did not use their right. Of done for this people, in giving them the gospel course, a variety of causes are to be supposed is most likely to be crowned with success." third of the voters did not use their right. Of

union. I reject atterly the doctrines which makes the distinguishing badge of that body. It was from them that those expressions proceeded which the gentlement quality and I suppose the proceeded which the gentlement quality and I suppose the proceeded which the gentlement quality and I suppose the proceeded which the gentlement quality and I suppose the proceeded which the gentlement quality and I suppose the proceeded which the gentlement quality and I suppose the proceeded which the gentlement quality and I suppose the proceeded which the gentlement quality and I suppose the proceeded which the gentlement quality and the gentlement quality and the proceeded which the gentlement quality and the gentlement qu that that to which I have adverted had a very est manifested by ther papils, nad others, in the material operation. Ouce more: there is a large and all-important class of enemies of slavery beyond the bor-ders of the free States. In the Lexington Dis-

trict of Kentucky It is well known that there lives one of its foes, who bears "a name to con-. Papers on the Slave Power, pp. 77-79.

South and East of that State, devoted to the doctrines of freedom, conducted with singular talent and right feeling, and exerting a sensible and extensive influence. A Governor of Virglala, not long ago, proposed to his Legislature he enactment of a law giving to the respectlve counties the power to expel colored people beyond their limits. The non-slaveholding farmers, west of the Bine Ridge, thanked him "for teaching them that word." They did not approve the particular application recommended of this new principle in legislation; but already thorizing the countles severally to abolisis slavery within their own borders. Delaware eems on the verge of emancipation, and panting for the untried prosperity it will bring.-Chero are indications that Maryland will not be very far behind. The institution which her Representative does not think ought to be apok-en of here, is discussed very freely in her dwellings and by her road aides. An uneasiness uninterpretation. I entertain no such question der the burden that so oppresses freemen is here. era Tennessee. In Georgia, if report saya true,

the causes of the depression of the white laboring man are engaging a constantly increming attention, and there are whispers that the thing is whispered even among the sandkillers of South Carolina. But whether more or less developed in one place or another, I take it to be unquestionable that a desire for emancipation prevails, to an extent already not inconsiderable, among the non-slavaholding population of the Southern country. And it has a healthy root, and must grow. They are coming to see that for the welfare of the whole, and especially union would be as evil a thing as it is painted by for their own, it is necessary that the nuisance Discussion of it must take place, and mustiaguiding to a practical issue, the sense of its rentity, and of the obligation to seek a remedy. So that, as I view the case, this is by no the gentleman from North Carolina understands whose sagacity is, to present different issues

for the slaveholders to let their neighbors hear them talk of disunion. Unless I read very stupidly the signs of the times, it will not be the to which they would sacrifice it. If they inslst that both cannot stand together, they may

is but \$49,097 51. We do most sincerely hope that every church object, before the annual report is made out. It is painful to anticipate a heavy debt resting on more difficult to meet it another year, if we should allow it to accumulate. Naw is the time to do something if we wish to prevent our mis-

be taken at their word-but it is THE UNION

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A HINT TO PREACHERS .- Mr. Wesley, in a let-

heart, but with a moderate voice."-Roston

the month ending January 1, 1518, as reported

in the Missionary Magazine, amounted to but

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST .- A meeting was held in Nashville, Tenn., at the close of the annual sermon before the American Baptist Indian Mission Association, at the request of Dr. Howell, to consult on the expediency of making an effort for the establishment of a theological seminary, to be locahundred and fifty brethren were present, forty are npt to be left wholly out of the account in a of whom were ministers. The meeting was

GERMANS IN NEW YORK .- Rev. Mr. Guldin, the respected Pastor of the Gesman Mission Church, tu Houston st., has, by particular re-

considerable business in the lower part of the

Those immigrants who bring with then

RELIGION IN CALCUTTA.—The recent baptier of native converts by Missionaries of the London Church Missionary Society, and the intertruths of Christianity, have produced great ex-

itement in that city. Among other expressions of hostility to the truth, the life of Doctor Duff, principal of the Seminary, has been threatened, like that of Dr. King at Athens, and he has been warned not to so abroad without a gnard, not to venture out

after nightfall at all.

Peace! Peace Ramors! A late arrival confirms the Peace Rumors!

It is said the Mexican Commissioners accede to Mr. Trist's original terms.

Various details are given. Such as, that the United States shall keep a standing army 12,000 strong, to protect the Mexican government! This looks "dublons."

But we shall hear very soon, all the partienlars. If there be peace-who will not rejoice? Let us hope and pray for it.

Miss Dix.

To the indefatigable exertions of this pure philanthropist, must be attributed the passage of a law in the Tennessee Legislature, appropriating \$40,000 for the establishment in Tennesse of a Lunatic Asylum.

Some three weeks ago, we asserted that, if any such case of kidnapping as that reported by lights up their monds with information and new Mr. Giddings to the Honse of Representatives, had occurred in a slave State, even the most witra, the perpetrators of it would have been seized and treated as felons. A case in point has just

Evans, offered a mulatto girl for sale. Suspicions were aroused through the girl's statements. into private and separate examination of the parties, to ascertain the fact.

The result was, that Jones, whose real probably never again arise." name was Joseph S. Gibbs, confessed to the

trict of Columbia, if correctly stated, to release this test, they judge the teachers, know what the captured, forcibly borne away, or to reach progress boys are making. and punish the scoundrels who had sacrificed Nor are any pains or expense spared in prethem, and every tie of humanity, in doing so .- serving the hearth of the childen. The school-Let the majority who so acted, feel the rebuke houses are commodious, many of them beantiof the noble Carolinians of Laurens, who res- ful edifices; rentilation is carefully secure cned the colored girl from violence, and did all Every apartment occupied by human beings, in their power to punish the villain kldnappers. say the committee, "should have an ontiet, al-

common schools, and again we would dwell upon the important subject-important to the State, all important to every class in it.

The Tribnue, of the 9th, ever foremost in spreading whatever may elevate, and instruct, especially into the girls' schools. Says the rethe masses, furnishes us with an abstract of the Port annual report of the public schools of Boston, (a document which we hope the Louisville of the coming generation. To them will be Trustees of our common schools mny pomess, and which we wish was now in the hands of every legislator at Frankfort, of which we de-

and free government. Hence, her best and health, and nurses in sickness. In the schools, ablest citizens, speaking through such men as GEORGE B. EMERSON, and HORACE MANN, hold it structure of their own bodies, which the Maker to be the common daty, and common interest of of those bodies has established; laws of natureall to preserve and strengthen every link in the laws of life and health, which the Author of machain which binds these schools to the hearts of the people. And public feeling there, is right admirable simplicity which marks their authoron the subject. "Our schools are our hope," ship; but they are unspeakably important .every voter says, "we look to them, and their effects upon the intelligence of our citizens, as the ark of safety to our justicutions."

Need we say, then, that the progress in education is marked. Says George B. EMERSON, referring to Boston schools:

interval of twenty-five years, as the senior member of your Committee does, the appear- They should learn enough of the structure of ance of improvement is very striking. A vast their own body, and the influences of external progress has evidently been made. The honses are larger, more beautiful, more commodions in after years, when they come to reflect, the and better faraished. The masters are more ac- infinite consonance between the commandments tive and intelligent. A better and higher set of which have been revealed to them, and the laws children fill the seats; and the children are, in a of the world which has been made for them. remarkable degree, more quiet, orderly and well that they may not be left to doubt whether behaved. The course of study is wider and either the one or the other are fortuitous or fanmore fully accomplished. All these things iu- tastical, the offspring of a blind chance or of an dicate advancement. They are the evidence and unfeeling necessity. the reward of faithfulness on the part of our predecessors at this Board. They are stimu-iants to energetic perseverance in ourselves."

And what does the great public, all classes of citizens, ask of the trustees? Not what is speut, for they pay freely, one and all, to the good canse; not what more is required, for they are willing to be taxed to the uttermost in behalf of Exclaims another, "waste time, in instructing education-nothing like this, or anything akin the future laborer how to draw!" And why to ontlay or expense, but they ask soberly and not? Hear how these men of Massachusetts earnestiy:

cation, of good manners and spotless character; or they wise? firm, gentle, faithful, assiduous ' Do they 'exert their best endeavore to impress ou the minds of children and youth committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety, justice, and a sacred regard to truth, love to their country, humanity and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, and those other virtnes which are the ornament of human society, and the basis upon which a republicau Constitation is founded;' and do they (as required by statute) 'endeavor to lead their pupils, as their ages and capacities will admit, into a clear understanding of the tendency of the above-mentioned virtues to preserve and perfect a republican Constitution, and secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness, and also to point out to them the evil the instruction suited to all classes of the chilpublic instruction should be provided. brought into the schools? Are the things taught which ought to be taught? Are the methods of struction give the learner the necessary qualifiself-control, of kindness, genueness and generated in producing articles of ornament and her "crime." We have first, under the circuma proper distinction made between what is ne. taste, it is almost indispensable." cessary for the education of girls and what for boys? Are the boys formed to be good, virtnone and capable citizens; and the girls prepared for the duties and requirements of women, who are to be the teachers of the coming genera-

schools what it should be for the thorough and economical instruction of all the children of all classes in the City? Are the school-houses all that could be obtained for the money spent in

THE EXAMINER the school books what they should be, and are nations of the world may possess. Her humanithey funnished to the children, many of whom are very poor, in the most economical manner? The trustees, therefore, make a true and faithful report of the condition of the schools. They gloss over nothing. They excuse nothing. They find the schools deficient in moral instruction, and they say so. "The committee," says the report, "know not a single school that comes up to the requirements of the statute." The prison is Intended to punish crime; the school to prevent it. And how is this to be done? By showing scholars, by teaching them in the schools, the lufinite value of the love of truth, of justice, of integrity, of fidelity in contracts, of industry, of charitableness in judgment;the reciprocal relations and duties of parents and children, of employers and employed, of masters and servants; the necessity of self-coutrol, of self-education, of improving all one's faculties, of economy in the use of time; the beauty of generosity, of kinduess and courtesy, and of an honorable and maniv character; the importance of diligence and of knowledge, the excellence of good habits, and the danger of bad ones; the shamefulness of foul, indecent and profane language; the cowardliness of deception, and the baseness of imposing upon the weak and the simple!-"these things should be taught in every good schooi," and they are the

only things which can accomplish this end, the ship less able to meet the atorm when with which can make true men of boys. Do any ask the process by which so much may be ac- and, with every stitch of cauvass, makes the complished' The answer is, by combining moral with intellectual instruction. Let the teacher do this, let him "in the still hour of the morning" pour truth into the hearts of his pupils, as he

thoughts, and it can be done. Say the commit-

"The lesson needs not to be a long one; it must not be a tedious one. The example of good men, or auecdotes of their lives and character; Washington's absolute regard for truth, On the 24th, according to the Laurensville, his faultless pauctuality-Marshall's stopping in South Carolins, Heraid, of the 31st ult., two the street to assist in collecting the scattered to damp or dash a cheerful, trusting, couragemen, calling themselves Sesborn Jones and John chickens of the poor market-woman-Fenelon's bringing back the cow to the peasant's familyand similar facts, might often be employed to Ave-The best citizens of the piace believed she had hicle of impressive moral instruction. And if been kidnapped, and was free, and they entered instruction of this kind were always faithfully given in connection with intellectual discipline, the question whether education has or has not a tendency to diminish vice and erime, would

And a thorough test is made of the schools in crime. William Wilson, alias John Evans, fear- these particulars. The members of the com ing this, escaped. The first was committed to mittee go to them, and see and hear for thempail-and "the friends of justice and humanity" selves. They mark the course of the teacher. urged to secure the other, under the glaring au- and watch the effect of his mouner upon the nonncement-" kidnaspers abroad-catch the boys. If he have intelligence, vivacity, thorthief." The girl of course was liberated and re- ongliness, if the mental habits of the learner stored to her mother, who lived in Rutherford show this, they know what he is doing. And they are not satisfied with a mere knowledge of This is acting in the right spirit-acting as words. "It is the knowledge of things, facts, Southern men should act. Yet Congress re- ideas, and thoughts expressed by words" that fused under a case of greater outrage, in the Disthey look for and must see to be satisfied. By

ways open, for the escape of the air which has Last week we referred to the importance of passed through the lungs." The school-housen have these outlets: The air in them, consequently, is "as good as in most parlors." Yet not content with doing this, it is urged that the study of Physiology be immediately introduced,

"The inmates of the girls' schools are destined to have charge of the narture and reasing greater every day. committed the care of the bodies, the minds and the character, at the most impressible period of life, when the body is formed to vigor and health, the mind to action, and the character to energy and virtue, or to effeminacy and vice. They The motto of Massachusetts is, free schools, are destined to be, to the race, guardians in therefore, something should be done to analify them for these offices. There are laws of the nor difficult to be understood. They have that These laws, children, especially girls, should learn. They should learn the properties of the air they breathe, and the necessity of its abandance and purity; the influences of cold and of heat, of light and darkness; the vital importance of well ventilated rooms, of cleaniness, of warm clothing, of wholesome food and a healthy digestion, of temperance both in food and drink, of "To a person visiting all the schools after an moderation, in labor and in study, and of regular physical habits, and the dangers of all excess.

ludeed, no branch of knowledge is likely to be omitted in the Boston common schools-none certaluly which promises, directly or indirectly, to help on labor and elevate it. Think of drawing being taught in them! "What," says one reason on this point, and then say whether you "Are the teachers persons of thorough edu- or they lie right? Whether you be ignorant,

"The practice of this art exercises the eye and the hand, rendering the one observant and the other exact, while it trains that inward facalty which guides them both. It helps to compreheud whatever is delineated by art or repremental grasp, by exercising the mind to judge of distance, size, shape and relation, and cultivates the taste by onickening the perception of the heauty which depends on harmony, proportion and color. It furnishes a safeguard against idleness, by giving a pleasant and innocent occupation for leisure hours. It makes the child quick to comprehend all illustrations upon the blackboard, and prepares him for his own exercise of intely necessary in a boys' school, as it will be tendency of the opposite vices, as is required a most valuable assistance in almost every occuby the Constitution and laws of the State? Is pation in which men are employed. It aids the dren? Are all the children, within the ages for ism which is figured, and enables him to reprosent to others what he has himself conceived .it is an essential help to almost every one enought to be tanght, and is all tanght gaged in directing, or practically occupied in duing, the work of life; and it is an elegant accomwhich ought to be tangut: Are the methods of plant in the inthese necessities. It is indispensable to him who ous tyranny." or the breiness, the privileges and the would plan a honee, and to him who would exdaties of life? Does the instruction in Reading ecute the plan. It is valuable to the ship-haildtend to form habits of easy, finent and intelligent reading? Does it create a love for the best kind of reading? Does the instruction in Geography furnish the learner with a knowledge of the things most important to be known in of the things most important to be known in has learned to draw, uses the hammer more skilfully than he who has not; the engraver in ginia, say that the law makes the offence ten the instruction in tristory present the most immetal must be in like manuer benefited by early portant events? Does the Instruction in Grammetal must be in like manuer benefited by early years imprisonment in the Penitentlary, and clusively, to those perpetualists of the South mar teach the pupils to write and speak the lan- discipline of the eye and and the hand. To the guage correctly and with readiness? Does the carver, the joiner, the worker in stone, the cardiscipline of the schools tend to form habits of ver in wood, the art of drawing is not less uesdiscipline of the schools tend to form flather of ful, while to all those especially who are to be isw, and, that witnesses stand ready to prove It was to this class we applied the language quo-

> For these ends-to elevate and assist, to quicken invention, to sharpen enquiry, to spread inimpart to all the best and highest justruction." And what is the result?

their construction, and are they furnished with She has the past, with Fanniel Hall and Bunker moved and instigated by the Devil, wickedly, teachers and the pupils, and for the illustration of the atudies? Are the houses properly warmof the atheles? Are the nonses properly warms, equal to any which the best cions example of others in like case offending, L. HELM, as the candidate for Lieut. Governor. ed by fire on the 10th.

ty is known wherever the cance of humanity has an enlightened advocate. Her commerce whitens every sea, and every State in the Union, and almost every nation in the world, is tributary to her energy and enterprize. None may surpass her here. But great and giorious an raigued. She pleads not guilty, but her confesare these, her marks of honer and renown, she has one greater and more glorious yot; HER and to every people of the curth, with a feeling overy ovening, and when she could be ness, "We give to the child of the poorest foreigner, a chance for an education which will vie mies; no College is required to improve his education, after he has successfully graduated at our Latin and High Schools."

as much? Oh? friends of religion and of man, self, not daring to receive it on the word of failithe education of ail! Let the poorest, as well alphabet, intending to continue giving her lesas the richest, have the chance for an education which will vie with that of any institution in

Look at the Bright Side,

Why not? "Oh," says one, "if we do this we can never be prepared for difficulty." Is all sails set it gaily yields to the summer breeze. most of it? A bright confiding spirit is the very power to lift up-to bnoy man up amid surging troubles and threatning disaster. Never think of yielding. No matter what the dauger or difficulty-look up-see some sign of fair weather-catch the smallest patch of blue in the Heavens-and feel, knew, from the first that you can breast the storm, let it break upon. or over you, ever so furlously. Its strong arm may shatter ship, and tear up old and deep rooted forest trees; but it has not the strength cus spirit. Look, then, at the bright side .-

interest the learner, and thus be made the ve- Look at the bright side! The sun's golden rays All nature illumes, and the heart of man

> Why wilt thou turn so perversely to gaze On that dark cloud which now in the distance appeareth!

Look at the bright side! Recount all thy joys Speak of the mercies which richly surround Muse not forever on that which annoys; Shut not thine eyes to beauties around thee.

look at the bright ride! Mankind, it is true, Have their failings, nor should they be spoken of lightly? But why on their faults concentrate thy view. Forgetting their virtues which chine forth so

brightly? Look at the bright side! And It shall Impart Sweet peace, and contentment, and grateful emotion. Reflecting its own brilliant lines on the heart,

As the sunbeams that mirror themselves in Look at the bright side!-not yield to despair; If some friends forsake, yet others still love

And when the world seems mournful colors to Oh, look from the dark earth to heaven above

A Dushing Business.

New York in 1837, received through her canals of PRODUCE, three hundred and eighty seven thousand five hundred tons. At New York City the amount in 1546, was ONE MILLION, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND from Rio Janiero, which that Journal declares SEVENTE. Is it strange that City and State grow? This mighty commerce is making her

The Nehool !- the Menool

The Sheriff of Aberdeen, Scotland, has published a report on juvenile crime in that city. He proves a rapid decrease of crime, by statistics, since the establishment of industrial Schools. Where is not the same result shown Where do not schools prevent crime?

Were they universal, and well conducted, we should hear but little about invenile crime. Iudeed, in one generation, juils would be regarded, in a measure, as useless. And which is better, to be taxed for them, or the support of schools?

fol. Fremout.

The seutence of the Court Martial was-dismissal from service. The sentence has been remitted by the President, and the Colonel or-

The Judgment.

Wit succeeds sometimes where argument falls. Where it hits, without harting, it is sure to tell. It makes error pulpable; unveils concealed selfishness; and often by its quick ingenuity, reaches and removes wrougs which a potent reason could not overthrow, or an iron will

We have an example in point. There is near this city one of your odd fish-

a man wito makes himself out a mean fellow. yet is always doing some generous deed-a fellow who affects hardness, even stinginess, yet uight to remove a stranger's troubles. Among other vagaries, he holds, or rather held,

to this: that "niggers were made to wait on him that the white man was the greater sufferer, he would fall back upon his theory-"it was so intended, therefore, it is all right."

He happened to visit us the other day, and being busy we gave him some papers to read. "Can't stand that," said he "too bad, too bad; I can go a great way-but such rascaily severiaws."

"What's the matter" enquired we. "Read that, read that:" said he, handing us a

paper; "put me down us dead against ail such laws. I am red hot against them." We found our queer visitor had the Chrono

type, and had been reading a trial reported to map-drawing. It should be considered absorbave taken place in Virginia, which the keen wit of the editor had conducted with genuine humor, and close exactuess. The heading was mechanic to understand every piece of mechan- all right. "Commonwealth of Yirginia vs. Martha Christian. Indictment for teaching a slave to read." Whether our gnest considered It a reality, we can't say. But he seemed to do so, and forgot his theories, as he gave furinns

See, reader, how you will be effected on hear-

There are penalties lu nearly all the States that the courts rigorously unforce it; and sup. who aver that the Constitution was framed espose that Mrs. Martha Christian violates this pecially to protect, extend, perpetuate slavery. stances, the Indictment. That is made out in line form, and reads as follows:

-County to-wit. The Grand Jurors empantelligence, to make, as far as they can, all men nelled and sworn to inquire of offerces commitintelligent, and good citizens—the people of this ted in the body of said county on their outh Commonwealth-all classes and all parties in present: That Martha Christian, late of said Lord one thousand eight hundred and fortyseven, at Righteons Riege, in said county, not The very best. Boston has much to boast of. having the fear of God before her eyes, but malicionsly, and feloniously, did teach a certain shield experience and books for the aid of the Hill, and the memories of the great and the good black and negro woman named Rebecca, alias

contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and eignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

He Calm

Is it not a a bright one? How like a seer he

the advice of GRORGE HERSEAT:

Be calm in argning; for herceness makes

Why should I feel another man's mistakes,

In lose I should; hut auger is not love,

Caimness is great advantage. He that lets

Doth often alm nt, never hit, the sphere.

Manufactures

certainly among the best which have appeared.

prize, skill, manufacturing power and wealth.

Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri.

territory described above will be equal to the

Now, with the population of more than seven-

upper Mississippi, including Tennessee, only

facilities and advantages for manufacturing, so

policy of early commencing a system of manu-

Well put. Suppose, however, wo consider the

progress of population in the free States named.

future, to engage in manufactures, and consume

come up to them in art and mannfactures.

The Means and the Way.

What is the population of Hartford, Connecti-

citizens of that city aloue! This sum was sub-

scribed in less than six weeks! The whole

Nor is this ali. They say, not only that the

road will be built, but that it shall be built in

quick time-as soon as a permanent work of

that kind can be. And it will be done. By May

So much for intelligent energy? It secure

Plets Talk.

speech as to the late attempt to repeal the law

Mr. Editor:-The bill from the House of

Representatives, to take off all restrictions ou

day, by a majority of the votes. It was called

by its friends, "a bill to modify the act of 1833,"

hut in fact a repeal of the wholesome provisions

The Senate has rejected a similar bill at the

stand which it has taken in favor of the exist-

ing law; and saving the Commonwealth from

slaves from other States.

he inundation of the worthless and vicious

The result of the vote to-day will be sad dis-

Their golden dreams have vanished,

appointment to the "free traders," and dealers in human flesh, asnally known as "negro tra-

and they will have to betake themselves to some

Good! Let the press speak out in this style

et it give vent to the real feelings of the com-

mnnity-and we shall have no "dealers in hu-

man flesh" among us. 'Tis, of all traffics, the

vilest, Houest men shudder at the thought of

it, and shrink from those engaged in it, as if,

For sea-sickness-stay at home.

For health-rise early.

For drunkenness-drink cold water.

For accident-keep out of danger.

To keep out of jail-pay your dehis

To please all-mind your business.

employment more honorable than that of mer-

FRANKFORT, Feb. 16, 1848.

amount required to build the road is \$900,000!

This is working to some purpose.

cultura' products.

The Judge says:-

Judge Reattie, of Mason, in the Journal of

Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,

As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire.

Nor wislom neither; therefore gently move.

More than his aickness, or his poverty;

Error a fault, and truth discourtesy.

Here is another of GEORGE HERRERT'S gems.

sings. Fiorceness-what is it? The weak Endorsed "A True Bill." man seeks strong phrazes, iong and big words, Formun of the Grand Jury. and fancies himself strong and big because he Ou this indictnient, Mrs. Christian is arsion is proved, viz:

That her slave Rebecca had attended the revival meetings got up last winter by the Rev. greater it is, the clearer his vision. Listen to COMMON SCHOOLS: for she says to the Union, Mr. Parsons on Righteons Ridge, regularly akin to the loftiest conception of moral great. during the day, for about two months. That soon after the meetings commenced, sho became greatly distressed about her soul's salvatiou, and in about two weeks was hopefully converted. with that of the most liberally endowed Acade- She became very humble; was quite pions, and discharged her nuties as a slave with redoubled fidelity. She also spent much of her time in prayer. She had often been solicited to join the church. This sho had aniformly refused to do,

Mark all his wanderings, and enjoy his frets: What, if every city, if every State, could say alleging that she would make the bible the guide let us not overlook this great cause! Whatever ble man. This seemed so reasonable, said Mrs. else we may omit to do, let us no longer neglect Christian, that she undertook to teach her the sons, until she could read the bible. But as soon as she had reached her abs, this judictment was found, and she then suspended the instruc-Whether this makes me guilty or not guilty, said she, I cannot tell.

Well, there is the law. The judge, no matter what he thinks, must obey it, and instruct the Jury accordingly. He does so. The Jury, they will stimulate the Legislature to act. But wholate their oaths; if they do that, they think raw material, but the muscles with which to examined, and determined, under it, according to they will perjure themselves. Of course their work it up-not mineral resources-but the free law. verdict under the evidence would be "Guilty.", So that, for the act, as stated and proved, Mrs. and no State will be before Kentncky, in enter-Martha Christian would be sentenced to ten years confinement in the l'enitentiary!

Now, what would say man say to such a sentence? Who would tolerate such severity Who call Martha Christian's conduct a crime Very true-no such verdict could be found under these circumstances in Virginia, or even the most ultra slave State. This does not change the main fact. The low demands it. The statnte stands out as the expressed wish and will of the people; by that weare judged abroad; apon that, grave men writing upon our institutions, make grave and severe comment; and what can we say in reply? How answer charges based upon these and kimired laws? Our own high- on the hand waters of the Mississippi, the popuest legislative acts condenin us, and we suffer every day in character for allowing villainous every day in character for allowing villainous ginia and fennsylvania bordering on the waters laws to remain in our statute book, which never of the Ohio, will amount to 17,105,280 in

The Chronotype makes, as we have said, a egular trial of the whole matter, (and it is most including Wisconsin, Iowa, and the territory dmirably coue,) but we have given above the North of these two States, will, by the censu pith of the matter, and hope it may serve to of 1870, show an increase of two hundred and fifty per cent. on the population of 1840. But couse more than one citizen's attention in the if we adil the population of that part of Virglaia slave States to the necessity of modifying, reand i'en saylvania, bordering on the waters of forming thereughly, the slave code,

Louisville Courier.

The Courier is out in a new dress. Success be with you, neighbor. You bear a fresh and census of 1840. vigorous look, and menn to be foremost in the race. And, unquestionably, you have the qualties to ensure success. Industry, energy, tact, twenty-three years hence, and with the great boldness, these are virtues worth having-for they will wear. Speak out, speak truly, speak correspendent, can a single doubt exist as to the nore and more for man, and not a day will flit by, which will not add to your influence factures on the Ohio, upper Mississippl, and as a journalist, and your worth as a mau. May both increase as years come and go! May the Courier ever be identified with whatever is large and liberal, and generous in human affairs!

thuw is This !"

A letter, in the New York Evening l'ost,

" That recent orders which the Consul has received, to grant sailing certificates to any American vessels which may be sold here to American citizens, whatever their destination the fabrics we make. But where does it leave

How? What is the process? So the Post explains the matter, and auswers the query : It is desired to fit out a vessei for a slave exrincipled enough to lend his name-the same name will serve for a hundred transactions of the kind—and there is no dishonest stratagem by which money is to be made, which cannot, on taking a little pains, find n fitting agent. The vessel is sold in the American, and the Consul gives a certificate of nationality. The Portugueso captaln, a veteran perhaps in the slave trade, accustomed to skulk along the African coast, is put on board and sails with American t)n the sea the vessel is American or Portuguese, as may serre its turn; it comes back with a cargo of slaves and lands them on the Brazilian coast as a Portugese ship. Thus our flag, the certificate of cur Consni, and the American name, are abused to the most artro-

cious purposes. Well, is our Government, directly or indirectly, privy to this deception? Is it under cover of orders from our officials, in any way, that the infernal African trade is carried on under the American flag ? We cannot believe it. next, a large portion of it will be under con-Yet it is not esough that our Government tract! should say, "we did not mean, in anything we said, or ordered, to encourage this traffic-the most damning pleacy which human villator ey- come us a matter of course. er invented"-it must be able, truthfully to affirm, "that we have done all that lay in our

will weep at another's serrow, and labor day and power to stop it," or else it has enucouraged it We have no feith in Mr. Wise's wisdam, or prudence, or maingement; but we have entire faith in his impulse, as regards the slave trade. white men, and that being so made, it is all folly No Government could have forced him to issue to teach them the hibie, or think of preparing a line-to write a word-which could have en them in any way for enaucipation." Satisfy couraged it. We desire to know, then, the nullic wishes to know, whether his opposition to or show him any or all the evils of alavery, and this traffic was not the cause, (other matters being made pretexts) of his unpopularity in of that law, and a restoration of the act of Brazil; let us have the correspondence; above 1815. all, jet us know, whether the American flag, through the action, direct or indirect, of American officials, is now lent to sustain it.

Surely, Senutors Underwood, or Crittenden. seuted by nature. It gradually enlarges the ity, and a woman, too-I go against all such or Corwin, or Mr. Ducan, or any member of the House, would promptly ascertain, officially, how far these charges are true or false.

See how they grow.

The census of Buffalo, New York, has jus

And what think you is the increase, not in a decade, but during the last year. TEN THOUS-AND! It is really wouderful. Yet in all the free State cities of the North-west, from Buffaio to Milwaukie, the march is nearly as rapid in Buffalo now numbers, 40,512 souia!

Where, amid slavery, shall we look for a like increase? The search is vain! Even the most favored cities do not begin to approach it. Yet take Richmond, Va., Lonisville, Kv., St. Lonis, Mo., (and many others) and their natural advantages are so superior, that they would outstrip this increase, great as it is, if labor in, and around them were free

A Difference.

Nemination.

as the Whig Candidate for Governor, and John

To make money-advertise. The "Bugle," if it had followed onr argu-The Supreme Court of l'eunsylvania has dements, would have observed that we replied, exsided that, under the act of Congress the enlistnent of a minor is void. Professor Bache's magnetic and meteorological observations have been published in three

iarge volumea, by order of Congress. Illinois Canal. The mild winter has been favorable to works The police system of New York costs annuof this sort. A letter from Mr. Stewart, Secreally, ubont \$500,000. A new plan is now under tary of the commissioners, on the apot, savs that the work is now so far advanced, that the proposes to reduce the annual expenditure to that no railroad corporation shall pay more than canal will be completed and ready for use on the \$300,000, and yet present a more efficient sys. six per cent. dividend per annum, until a double North-western Territory, 270,000 3,710,000 on?

"Is the arrangement of the various grades of it—say, as Boston says," let our common schools fourth day of July in the year of our blessed first of April instead of first of May, which has hitherto been the earliest day mentioned.

> Michigan. Fifteen persons had died of Senator Crittennen has been unanimously that village in three weeks. selected by the Whig Convention of Kentucky,

A Catholie ehurch (St. Peter's) was destroy-

The Spotted fever is very bad at Coranna,

The Chronotype and Habens Corpus Our friend of the Boston Chronotype in the ourse of some comments upon a paragrapic of ours, about the constitutional lucapacity of Conize it, ta the territories, addresses us thus:

nees them. The great soul is always calm—the But we have a question for the Examiner. In the ninth Section of the first article of the be printed. We annex the petition: leepor his authusiasm the calmer he is. The man of great purpose is always calm; the Constitution of the United States, we read-"The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may re-

> Now, we would like to have the Examiner tell us what are the privileges of the writ of hebeas corpus, and whether, if it be not suspended in relation to the slaves, they cannot, every one of them, gain their liberty under it.

We will endeavor to satisfy the Chronotype The writ of habeas corpus is nothing more or ess than a precept of the sovereign power, requiring the production of a person alledged to Truth dwells not in the clouds: the bow that's be illegally deprived of liberty, before some competent Judicial anthority, that the cause of de-tention may be enquired into, and the party re-forbiddeu to Christians, they are aware that cirpetent Judicial anthority, that the cause of destrained, discharged, or remanded to enstudy, as cumstances sometimes attend the prosecution The communications of "S," en this subject such cause shall be found insufficient in law, or thereof, which may much increase their calamin the Louisville Journal, have attracted wide attention throughout the country. They are otherwise.

The privilege of the writ is the right, common to every person, by whom, or in whose behalf, a the 13th, commends them highly, and hopes proper representation is made to the proper anthority, that he is legally deprived of liberty, to too, believe with the Judge, that they cannot what can that body do? We must have, not have the writ issued, and executed, and his case

> labor to turn them to account. Give ns these The proceedings under the writ are summay, and it is of great vaine as a remedy in cases of arbitrary and illegal restraint. It confers, however, no right of personal liberty, but merey secures that right against unlawful force. it has struck me that the anthor's views or

that subject will be greatly strengthened by By the clause of the Constitution cited by the showing what has been the progress of populahronotype, the Federal Government is forbidtion, and what it is likely to be in future, of the den to deprive the people of the beachts of this four States North of the Ohio river - Ohio, in writ, except in certain specified cases. On the diana, Illinois, and Michigan; and the States of ther hand, the Federal Government is neither The population of these seven States by the census of 1810 was 961,407; by the census of 1840 their population was 4,887,223, having indeliver persons from restraint under Stato laws. creased in thirty years 3,925,816, being more than four hundred per cent. If the increase for the thirty years, from 1840 to 1870, should be Constitution, or constitutional laws, of the Uniequal to awo hundred and fifty per cent, luclated States. Unless, then, it can be shown that duty to yourselves, to your conutry, and your ding the new States and territories springing up the State laws which authorize slavery, are unlation on the Ohio and upper Mississippi, inch constitutional, slaves, in the States, are not en ding Ter uessee, and excluding that part of Virtitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas carpus under federal authority. It follows that staves, heid under State laws, cannot gain their I think there can be but little denbt that liberty under the habeas corpus provision of the the population of the seven States above named,

Much less is slavery, in the State, virtually abolished by that clause. Slavery in the States change in the mode of administering the rites of is the creature of State law. The writ of habeas corpus will deliver no person from lawful restraint; though that restraint be alavery. A the Ohic, as it shall exist in 1870, I think there can be no doubt that the total population of the prohibition, then, upon the General Government, against the suspension of the writ, cannot rany of believers. It is now mightily increasentire population of the whole Union, under the affect slavery in the State one way or the other directly or indirectly. teen millious in the great valley of the Ohio and

We have thus auswered the question of our friend of the Chronotype. One word farther. Many insist that slavery in the States is repugnant to the Consiitution of the Union. We is no such freedom in Prussia. Can her Monclearly and satisfactorily pointed out by your think no such position can be maintained, excommon sense of nubinseed men, will, we fear, other navigable streams; and on the canals and rail-roads, which are intersecting the great West hu all directions? Should a system of this kind gerous, also, that, if it were once received, it be commenced and prosecuted with the same would, in our view, annihilate the rights of the vigor with which it has been prosecuted in the States, and convert our federal system into u Castern States It could not fail to give a greatly increased value to our lands, in consequence of consolidated government. the home market furnished for all kinds of agri-

Nothing, we apprehend, is gained to the cause of freedom, by insisting on a position so doubtful-not to say, so untenable. We have ground enough to stand upon, in the coudict with slawhat does it prove? Our capacity, present and very, without resorting to that.

Denving to the Federal Government all power to create or sanction slavery in territories, or the may be, has given a great impetus" to the slave Kentucky? Just where she is, if slavery be not seas; insisting that it shall remove every trace removed. With it, we cannot increase in popn- of slavery from every place under the exclusive ation -- in the power to be and do, Without it, inrisdiction of the nation; and urging upon State we should, in our opinion, equal, if not surpass Governments, and the people of the States, to pedition from Rio. An American is found un. any State in the progress of population, and take measures for the certain and final extinction of siavery within State limits-we need resort, as it seems to us, only to maxims of interpretation, principles of coustraction, and topics of argument, which will commend themselves to cut? Most persous know. For fear some may the approval of the candid, and carry conviction not, we state, that in '40, it contained 9,468, to the understandings of the intelligent. Thoro in '41, 10,000 people! Some thirty thousand is room enough here for all to work with direct practical effect. Upon this ground, we would Wel .- they want a rail-way to Providence. have all lovers of freedom banded in council, and A subscription is started, and \$627,000 raised by

> If, however, some choose to toll elsewhere and upon positious which seem to us less promising, we have no coldness or censures, but only good wishes and warm regards for them. All we ask for, is, like forbearance and sympathy.

Cold Shoulder Philosophy.

We should like to receive the "Young Americau's Magazine of Self-Improvement." We like all efforts of this character. The more men the means of prosperity; the ways to lucrease it, strive to do for themselves, the more will they accomplish. The faint heart is coward all over. The restless, discontented one, untrue. Give no ville Courier holds forth in plain and vigorous strength within. In this spirit should self-in- whites only are counted,) noswers this enestion provement be arged, and so thinks GEORGE W. LIGHT, the Editor of the Magazine, mentioned, in the following beautiful lines, obscured though one verse be by a simile which we cannot comthe slave trade, was rejected in the Senate to- prehend.

Neglect is oft an arrow Spruug from the bow that's drawn by Provi deuce To pierce vain hearts. And we may learn from

That there is need to harrow present session by the same vote which was Minds that will not be taught by softer meas The country is indebted to the Senate for the Full-stripping them of their most funcied pleas-

> When stiffly they maintain That every moonshine glitter tells of gold, And nugel hearts by pompoua shows are told; That it is well to chain Him who would ever with the moon be racing Or evening shadows over mountains chasing.

lie who will stoop to part With wisdom's teachings, bowing at the shrin Of eury, must soon feel a serpent twine Around his inmost heart, And sting him till he finds his dreamy hopes All twisted luto savage hangmen's ropes

But there are few that stumble Over the rocks contempt throws in their way, When they are blinded not by passion's sway, And keep their hearts all humble: like Cain, they bore a murderous mark upou For on the good man's path God's sun is glow-And hy its side a rainbow atrenmlet flowing.

> Who knows the soundings of his spirit's ocean, What winds should give its nuble surface mo-And, when the storm aweeps, ear Consent to see the white gulls fly above him

Give me the sterling man

And not repine because they do not love him. The Chamber of Commerce of New York Ohio, have petitioned Congress to refund the duties Indiana,

in that city some years ago. The merchandize Wisconsin, destroyed is estimated at \$6,000,000, and the amount of duties pald, at \$600,000. In the Senate of Massachusetts, the Commit-

tee on Railroads and Canals were directed to las increased rive times as fast in the Northdiscussion in the Conneils of that city, which consider the expediency of providing by law west, as in the South-west. Thus: track aliall have been laid the whole distance of

The Black Tongue prevails at Danbury, Con-

The Ship fever is very fatal at the Charity hospital, New Orleans.

A Big Talk. Nine thousand Friends sent in their petition

to Cougress praying for peace. Yet there were those who voted not to print it! Strange fatugrees to abolish slavery in the States, or author- ity. This violence only gives a louder voice to the petitioners. It was determined, however, by 98 year to 83 nays that the petition should

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled. The memorial of the Representatives of the rearly meeting of the Society of Friends, rea-

ectfully showeth-

That your memorialists regard with deep regret and sorrow, the existence and continuouse the war between this country and Mexico. We are not insensible of the importance and esponsibility of appearing as petitioners before the constituted authorities of our country, but we are constrained under a deep sense of the unrighteous, new and vast practical evils inseparably connected with war, again earnestly to solicit your serious attentiou to it.

While your memorialists are couvinced that

all wars and fighting are contrary to the spirit ies. How far the war in which this country is now engaged with Mexico partakes of this character, it may not become us in thus memorializing you to decide. But In addition to the many thousands of Mexicans, among whom are great numbers of women and helpless children, who have fallen on the field of battle, or in the capture of cities, is the fearful fact that the lives of thausands of our fellow-citizens have also been sacrificed in this strife, increasing in ao small degree the number of the widows and the fath-

Nor can we but deplore the circumstance that onr own citizens now compose an invading army within the acknowledged territory of a neighboring nation toward whom this country has heretofore been on terms of aimity and peace. And your memorialists would entreat you; as the Representatives of the nation,

calmly to take juto your consideration the responsibility of your present position. And they carnestly desire that to your cells, erations upon this momentous subject, you may required, nor nnthorized, by that clause, or any be directed by that wisdom which has for its other, to provide for the issuing of the writ to own the doing unto others, as we would have they should do unto us; to adopt measures for the speedy termination of this war, and that the unless the restraint be in contravention of the retrospect of after days may afford to you the retrospect of having faithfully discharged your

> SAMUEL BOYCE, Clink Providence, R. I., 4th day of the 1st month

A Religious Monarch.

Says a correspondent of an English paper -The King of Prussia, it is well known, has for years manifested, on all proper occasions, a eep interest in the promotion of true religion. In a late address to a delegation that wasted up on him, for the purpose of obtaining some their Charch, as reported by a correspondent of an English journal, the King expressed his conident belief, that the Church in his dom nions "is beginning to nwake to new life." "Forty years ago," he says, "how small was the com-This cheering statement the correspond ent believes to be well founded.

What nonsense! Has a man a right in Prussia to think, talk or write as he pleases' Have citizens, or subjects, the privilege to know, to argue, to atter according to conscience' There reh, then, be a religious man' What is Re ligton? It is to do-not profess-to act right as well as think right. Belief, without actioncorrect opinion, without correct works-is, afwere religious-a true friend even to true religion-he would never play the tyraut as he

The Angle-American March.

The editor of the Ciucinnati Chronicio 14 remarkable for his comprehension of the causes of the progress of Population and Art, and rarely fails in making his point clear to every ommon-sense mind.

In his paper of the 16th, he discusses the question-what direction will the Auglo-American march?

Not South-west is his first reply. The Spaciard , unquered Maxico three hun-

dred years ago. ilis impress la scarcely perceptible upon it. Many of the chiefs of the couatry are mixed blood, some of them pare Indian. while the population, as a whole, is altogether mongrel.

Will the Angla-American accomplish more' He affirms not. His march is North-west Nor can it be otherwise, until the North-western country between the Alleghanies and I'acific is filled with a dense population.

To sustain this, he considers the progress of population and art in the South-west and Northwest, both having nearly the same surface, the same start, equal advantages, and, therefore, af-

tording an apt and conclusive test. The territory of Louisiana, purchased in 1:03. including Louisiana, Arkausas, and M ssonri, comprehends three hundred thousand square miles. No country in Mexico equals it in natural advantages. New Orleans and St. Louisthe Mississippi and Missouri-in soil, variety of climate-where may we find South-west, such cities, streams or lands' Well, what has been the man who can work cheerly amid the dark- its progress? The following table of course as The Frankfort correspondent of the Louis- est storm-hour, contident of a God above, and the question relates to Anglo-American, the

> Louislana, 25,000 34,500 150,500 210,000 3,000 56,300 325,000 440,0~6 Missouri. --- 12,500 77,500 105,000 Arkansas.

> 28,000 153,300 564,000 755,056 Only seven haudred and fifty thousand whites. in, say, fifty years, or three to the square mile, in the richest, most inviting country on the face of the globe. Why, moving at this rate, it will be forty years before the white population reaches the same density in Texas, and full forty years before it can make any impression on the Rio

> But there is another race (the negro,) "parallel, co-relative, and inter-mixed with the Auglo-American. luclude Texas, and go from the East boundary of the Louisiana purchase, to the

> 1530. 1545 124,000 245,1111 10,550 71,-51 27,000 5,000 5(1,1)11) 5,000 0,000 91,727 161,000 The slaves keep pace with the whites! I carried iuto Mexico, their masters hring a colored race, and find one there! The oppressive burdens of slavery, therefore, will keep down Aa-

> gio-American progress in that direction! Where will it go? When the Louislana Territory was purcha sed, the United States owned the North-western Territory. The first State was organized in 1803. But one race has settled this Territory. The free alone inhabit it-let us mark its prog

1820. 66,000 551,453 1,500,000 520,000 10,000 147,178 on imported goods destroyed by the great fire Michigan, 643,4-2 2.000 55.2H 304,970 1.0KM) 3,596 150,000 0.000 0.000 79,000 791,768 3,715,653 Total.

The Anglo-American, then, on about the same surface of ground, and in about the same time Square Miles. White prope

The progress of the Anglo-American has been FIVE times as great NORTH-west as South-west. So must it be. His march in numbers, power, wealth, will be North-west-not South-west,

certainly, while slavery endures. Father Matthew intends visiting Rome before he comes to this country.

Rio Grande, thus: COLORED RACE, 1520. Louisiana, Missonri. Arkansas, Texas,

ticles with user differ widely from them, for those in this case he most likely drawn against in bills of exchange? nisions are always advanced with an independnee and holdness, which command our admira-This paper always seems fresh, as if It from s living mind, and its freedom in cising, alike friend and foe, indicates in the leginuce to any authority, but the sacred su-

ine feature of the Christian World is especiav worthy of notice, and that is, its unshrinkfidelity in applying the principles of Christduty to the regulation of life, public us well of private. If all religious writers and preaches were equally faithful in judging society by ne simple, yet sesreling rules which Christ has wen, the standard of morality, both In the donestic circle and in the political arena, would be greatly elevated.

Jarvie' Physiology.

This is a treatise on Practical Physiology, designed for the use of schools and familles, by EDNARD JARVIS, M. H., formerly a resident of Louisville, new of Horchester. Mass. Some months since, we were apprised that this work was in process of preparation. We have long felt that the study of l'hysiology is oue of vast importance, a study, which in value and interest, tielle to no other, and which, instead of being atterly neglected, as it now is in most secols, should occupy a prominent place in every wimmery, and he made an essential elemeal tu every plan of general and thorough education feeling thus deeply interested in the subject, and knowing the emineut qualificu-I BS of Dr. Jakvis, we were rejoiced to hear that he was engaged in preparing a work to meet he want, of which all friends of education have seen painfully conscious. We believed that a rentise by him would be the very work needed, we in the home as in the school.

The work has at length appeared. Our exectations have not been disappointed, but, on e contrary, have been more than realized. We ond place this book side by side with Collin's Constitution of Man," a treatise. nien relume in practical wisdom. Ilr (gv >, has not only presented the subject of Place ogy in a most instructive manner, but ne lavested it with great interest. The book t rough and scientific, yet never technical or and li presents all the important princies, but not in a cold, abstract manner. Its iltratious are pertinent and striking, mostly rawn from the personal observation of the er, and therefore always fresh and interest-. The sixte of the book is admirable, simple the terms crystal. The writer, evidently, had ri- thy mastered the subject, and his words do ustice to his thoughts.

T'ere is one other feature of the volume. h to our minds, makes it peculiarly valua-It seems to have been written in a consciations, religious spirit. Not that there is any us, formul moralising in it. Far from it. a trust, solemnly confided to us by the Deity, the care of which we are responsible to Him.

We are confident that from the publication of s work an era will be marked in the study of e are happy to learn that it has siready been opted lu many schools, East and West. We ope that It may be speedily introduced into the u e gra umarschools, and into every advanced

We know of no subject in science calculated but the noud with more lofty and interesting az 1- 1 an this. And although it has but late-Legan to attract attention among us; it is more a venting the ear of the intelligent, than, the sany other science ever did. It is emhat a v the science of the earth; it reveals ous the story of the changes through which ed for countless ages antecedent to f an, the earth was teeming with living forme. Tous, and, and the air swarmed with strange restures, the only records of which are the reserv ion of their forms in the solid rocks, a w ic they became entangled while they were

the preparations which Mr. Lawrence is maand we sincerily think that it is a duty our citiand energy for eight years has accomplished.

lie is to commence a course of lectures on this su jet on Monday evening next, at seven ocach, and we do think that those who desire a anowledge of this kind, will find thenieven amply compensated for both the time in the money they may spend. Mr. Lawspress no transient visiter, he designs seti-o; among us, and establishing an institutog here both novel and unique in its character, and, so far as we know, unlike any thing

We trust our citizens will manifest their appreciation of the science by a liberal patronage f its able expounder.

Constitution of Wisconsin,

We stated the fact last week, that the Constilution of this State had been adopted almost unanimously. Aud, we suppose, very little doubt remains as to its ratification by the people. The vote upon it will be on the second Monday in March. If ratified, the Legislature will meet on the first of June next.

The main provisions of the Constitution

The prohibition of slavery-and imprison ment for debt. The right of the debtor, to the necessaries and comforts of life by wholesome exemption laws, is provided for.

The Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of tate, Treasurer, and Attorney General to be ejected by the people of the State; Sheriffs, District Attorneys, Coroners, by the people of the county, the Judges of each judicial circuit (there are five) by the people of each circuit; and the Judges so elected to constitute the Su-

The State is to contract uo debts for internal

or no Bank must be submitted to the people, be submitted to the people.

subject at any time to amendment or repeal.

Lake Erie is open! The steamer U. States had reached Cleveland per Buffslo. She attempted to proceed to Detroit, but the fields of Case "Ile has," it says, "written three colice compelled her to return.

The amount of Cheese received at tide-water on the Iludeon last year, was nearly 41,000,000 pounds, of the value of more than \$2,000,000.

A duel occurred at Farmville, Va., between two young bloods. James P. Goode, and Francie Deshagon. They shot at each other four times. 'The last shot pierced Gooda's heart, and roame in realms where all is beautiful because he is not expected to live. Deshagon is in jail. all is pure.

of exchange."
The Bank of England has reduced the rate of in-

three per cent. The King of Denmark did not die on the 19th. as reported, but he was so had on the 20th that he was not expected to survive many homs. The directors of the North and South Wales Bunk, which suspended in November last, have made arrangements to resume payment in the eurpart of February. The head office of this bank at Liverpool, with branches, all over the princi

cible levying of taxes upon English residents a Mexico, to support the war with the United States. These levies were made some six months since. and the English residents then protested against it The King of Bayaria has ordered those Jesuits who have taken refuge there, after banishmen rom Switzerland, to leave within three days. The editor of the Presse, (Paris paper,) states he had seen a letter, written from on board un American ship of war, dated the 16th, of Messine, which states that a fire of artillery had been opened on that place.

At Naples, when the account of the outbreak

was first announced, placards were posted up containing the following short address: - Neapoliaus, awake from your torpor, and follow the example of your brave brethren in Sicily; itnitute them, and let it not be said that they are worth nore than you-rouse yourselves.'

A letter from Rome of the 18th, says:-Gen.

Gabriella, formerly an officer in the French army. has just been named by the Pope Minister of War nomination of a laic to a ntinistry has pro uced an excellent effect. The account of the in urrection in Sicily has produced a deep sensation that capital.

It was reported that the Austrian ambassador, in impliance with instructions he had received from s court, in case any serious disturbances took place in the kingdom of Naples, had demanded a assage through the Roman dominions for an army (30,00) men, to assist King Ferdinand in putting own the revolt. His Heliness had peremptorily refused that permission, and declared that he ould, in conjunction with all his allies, resist by

orce all invasion of his States. The mercantile failures which have occurred ice the 16th of January, have been fewer in numand less in magnitude in Great Britain than during any corresponding period within several derable importance continue to stop payment and the reaction of the late crisis in England is very severely felt throughout Europe and in other parts of the world. In India, several other houses ave stopped payment, almost the whole of them being branca houses or firms intimately connected with the great London houses which father in the fall of last year. The cities of Bombay and "Contine's Constitution of Man," a treatise, Madras have escaped with less loss than almost and other places, the chief weight of the late iisfortunes, having fallen, as we unticipated, on

The Special Commisson for the county of Tipperary was opened at Cloumel on the 24th. The total number of capital convictions in Lamrick and Clare amounted to sixteen-six in imerick, and ten in Clate, of whom it is supposed that eleven will suffer the extreme penalty

The first trial at Cloninel has also terminted a capital conviction. John Louergan, the interer of the late lamented Mr. Roe, has been ound guilty, on the clearest and most satisfacory evidence, of the fearful crime, and is to exprate his offence by an ignominious death on the

Lord Shrewsbury's letter to the Rev. Mr. Mcllale, the Archbishop of Tuam, exertes a perfecempest of abuse. John O'Connell called insulting and dictatorial" and hopes it wil not be answered. It has been answeared, however, en a lettet filling six closely printed columns of a spirit of earnestness pervades the book. "masterpiece of sacendotal scorn and episcopal owing that the author regards life and health, vituperation." The Times says "it bears the usual character of such documents-a happy union of firstain and distress, of braggadocic and

The debates in the Chamber of Peers of France ysiology. Though but recently published, have closed by a signal majority of 124 in favor if M. Ginzot's Ministry. The deleate in the Chambet of Deputies has opened by a most lamaging attack on M. Guizot, by which it was ulamly disclosed that every successive Freuch istration has made it a condition, must be he bestowal of a great public appointment, that the party receiving it should previously place at the disposal of the Minister the resignation of

> The French Government have transferred their prisoner, Abdel Kader, to Fort Lamalgue, near Touton, Lis future destruation being unde

> Insurrection in Italy. The Fredmontese Gazette of the 20th confirms he news of the insurrection in Scily, and gives the following details:--Messina began the mon rection on the 4th, eight days before the general ising, and had organized a civil guard, and ta ken possession of the fort at S. Salvadore. A Palermo, according to the Piedmontese Gazette, at the first reports of cannon, Baganoti, or coun try people, flocked in arms to the capital; head ed by the priests, with crucifives in their hands harangueing the mullitude, and saying, that as Christ died for them, they should die for their

The cavalry attacked the people, but were re nulsed with the loss of 500 men; the people only ost 201. Some persons were seen pouring bo l ing oil on the soldiers from the windows; and among the pieces of firmiture that assailed then the diffusion of geological knowledge, heads from above, there was a mano. The citadel of Messma still held out, but it was beheved t would shortly surrender.

A letter from Palermo, of the 12th, says: "A an see what the most untiring perseverance this moment, seven o'clock in the evering, the streets are defended by barricades, the tocsin sounds from all the charches, and the houses are

A letter from Naples, of the 17th, says: "It is nored that the infantry barricaded in the burracks of the Four Wunds were cut oil from the to all Kentuckians. Chateau Royal, and were with difficulty defending themselves from the people. From the forts ome balls and shells had been thrown, which had struck the houses. There had been miner ous attacks by the people, and great bloodshed. Naples was quiet, but, nevertheless, incendiary placards had been posted about."

It was said that the insurgents had got posses ion of eighteen small purces of cannon which were in the forts. The soldiers held these forts, but the insurgents held the town.

The following proclamation had been published at Pa mo, Sicilians—The time for the entreaty has passed; protestations and pacific demonstrators are useless— Ferdinand has treated all with contempt, and vre, a sec-ple born free, and now loaded with chains, and reduced to misery, wit no tonger hesitate to assert our legitimate rights. To arms, sons of Sicily; our strength is lavinci-ble. Our motto is union, order, and obedience to the chiefs, and respect for property. Robberty is declared a thiefs, and respect for property. Rubbery is declared a trime of high treason towards the country, and will be punished as such. Heaven rannot fail to second our jus enterprize? Sicilians to arms!"

A Legal Question,

Can Congress recognize slaves as property? Jan. 10th, a debate sprang up in the House at Washington, (which lavoived this question,) upon the following case: A slave was hired to an officer in Major Dade's command in Florida; he deserted to the enemy; was retaken, and, while a prisoner, his owner demanded him, but, fearing he would escape to the Seminoles, the military authorities refused to give him up What became of him, does not appear. The owner never got him.

The majority of the committee have reported in favor of paying for the negro; the minority

Congress, with perhaps, one exception has steadily refused to pay for slaves lost lit military statement formed the basis of the foregoing esti-Nor to establish Banks. The question, Bank service—in other words, to recognize them as mate. As those countles make almost an exact service—in other words, to recognize them as a warrant the above calculation (though it might property. A strong case was presented in 1828. average, the above calculation (though it might and if a law be passed, granting one, that must A slave was impressed into the military service in the last war with Great Britain, without be considered nearly accurate. Corporations, without banking powers, may be the sanction of his master, and killed while in established nader a general law-but they are that service. His master asked for payment:

but the House refused his petition. Persons engaged in sluels, in any way, are As soon as we receive the majority and miforever disqualified as electors, and from hold-nority reports, we will refer to the subject more fully. It is important, and should be Christ was born, has been stolen. The Latins generally understood.

> The Chicago Jonrnal is "sharp" npon Gen. umns in defence of alavery-six lines in favor of Western improvements."

"Don't be unjust," replies another. "Ilis and him. letter to the Chicago Cunvention was encored, and read twice-so put it down at twelve lines. Give the d-I his due."

Cole, the distinguished artist, is dead. If

The Christian Work.

The European Times says:—'We hear that subject of education is worthy of all praise.

The feeling manifested at Frankfort, on the subject of education is worthy of all praise.

The feeling manifested at Frankfort, on the subject of education is worthy of all praise.

The feeling manifested at Frankfort, on the subject of education is worthy of all praise.

The feeling manifested at Frankfort, on the subject of education is worthy of all praise.

The feeling manifested at Frankfort, on the subject of education is worthy of all praise.

The feeling manifested at Frankfort, on the subject of education is worthy of all praise.

The feeling manifested at Frankfort, on the subject of education is worthy of all praise.

The feeling manifested at Frankfort, on the subject of education is worthy of all praise.

The feeling manifested at Frankfort, on the subject of education is worthy of all praise.

The feeling manifested at Frankfort, on the subject of education is worthy of all praise.

The feeling manifested at Frankfort, on the subject of education is worthy of all praise.

The feeling manifested at Frankfort, on the subject of education is worthy of all praise.

The feeling manifested at Frankfort, on the subject of education is worthy of all praise.

The feeling manifested at Frankfort, on the washington correspondent of the Massing for the States, negotiated by Mrankfort, on the washington correspondent of the Massing for the States, negotiated by Mrankfort, on the washington correspondent of the Massing for the States, negotiated by Mrankfort, on the washington correspondent of the Massing for the States, negotiated by Mrankfort, on the States, negot

terest to four per cent. Out of the bank the rate This is a practical metter. Supposing that the systems of other States have not been experintendent to make this axamination, end to adds:

Massachusetts system is the best in thucountry. What is lt? How are the means raised to support it? How are teachers obtained? What expended in buildings, and what is the character of these buildings? What means ere used to induce parents to send their children to school? What is the method of teaching? What is taught? There are an hundred other be plainly and succinctly answered, in a report, and thus both the legislature and the people be enubled to have, from the start, the best system.

education. Efforts of this kind are remembered. No public man cen labor wisely for eny men, now and hereafter.

He True. llow stirring these words of old George fferbert. "Lie not," neither to thyself, nor man, nur God. Let mouth and heart be one; beat and speak together; and make both felt in action. It is for cowards ta lie. Lies are the offspring af fear, and slaves to it, spit them forth amid the stormy workings of the soul la froth. How like a living thing this truth, as ln a gom, skines out as George Herbert sang It two centuries

Lie not, but let thy heart be true to God Thy mouth to it, thy actious to them both. Cowards tell lies, and those that fear the rod; The sturmy working soul spits lies in frath. DASE TO BE TRUE. Nothing can need a lie. A fault, which needs it most, grows two

thereby. Extract of a Letter from a young Cilisen at Washington.

· · just let them come on here, and all queuce, and the majesty of Statesman will vanish like the morning mist.

could not tell from the speeches what it was, the U. States into Mexicu, and if so, what is the by the Senate, respecting certain articles relation could any body else. nor could any body else.

exhausted his lungs to empty benches! I count- laid and collected." was thin as a lathe!

But in the morning we of N. II. It was about the war. Halk voted possible precisely to ascertain. against the resolutious of thanks to Generals carriage of one-(he reminds me of . . . iu Bostou, and talks like him) retorted, and, if anything, got the better of the fight. The papers do not give these conflicts-they ought to-I some other subordinate functionary procured by like them, and every body likes them.

BUTLER. - (In closing) The Scuator stands alone on this question, and most others. Ilane.-Yes Sir, yes Sir. I stand alone, and I am willing to stand alone. I obey my convictions, and I shail do it. I vote as I taik. I will not stuitlfy myself by recording my vote in opposition to my opinions. I fear, in this, ant alune. Whether it is a reproach to me, or the Senatur, and others, let the people judge.there the farmer Senator looked right at the Carolina Senator, as much as to say make the most of this) Slavery, Sir. That zlarms the Senator. He misstates or mistakes my views, and the views of those I am supposed to represent. I do not-neither do thay-propose to interfere with slavery in the States. If it be a blessing, enjoy it? If a curse, stagger under it as you may! Hut say not, that we shall be luvolved in its crimes, or responsibility. I wash my hands of it. I will have nothing to do with a war waged to extend and perpetuate the

He talks right out! and I must say, that his speech told-he earried the day, and as he declared against all interference with slavery in the States, I was very well satisfied. Hale is not to be acured.

I tried to hear Mr. Clay, but could not get In. He is the lion hara-no man equals him. Judge Underwood is wlaning a good name, and will be a distinguished man. Ite is very kind

From the subjoined statement, prepared by the Second Auditor in response to a resolution of the Senate, it will be seen that there are a very large number of parenta in Kentucky who are unable to educate their children :

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT,

The following statement shows the number of parents and guardians in the State of Kanteen years of age, who list property worth from \$100 to \$600, also, those who are worth from \$100 to \$400, those worth less than \$100, and those who have no property. It likewise contains the number of children under each head

Parents. Chitd' Number of parents worth from \$100 to \$600, and number of children between five and six-4,980 13,792 teen years of age, . . . Number of parents worth from \$100 to \$400, and number of children between five and sixtean years of age, - - -Number of parents worth less than \$100, and number of

8,249 22,815 children between five and sixteen years of age, - - -Number of pureuts who have no property, and number of children between five and six-- - 4,124 11,407

teeu years of age, Total. 31,238 86,416 In making the abuve estimate, the countles of Garrard, Henderson, Nelson, and Pike were examined, and a true atatement taken from the that the disease would epread throughout the commissioner's books for these counties. This not agree perfectly with a complete statement made from all the commissioner's books) may

Attest THOS. S. PAGE, 2d Auditor. Hobbery of the "Stable at Bethick The lurge silver star sunk in the place cupposed to have been the site of the mauger where and Grouks accuse each other of the robbery.

The friends of the Baptist Institution, Harrodsburg, over which President Shannon presides, have raised \$11,000, which frees it from debt. This liberality is alika honorable to them

The l'eursylvania Senate, by a vote of 48 to 11, have passed a bill giving the election of Judges to the people.

H. F. Johnson (Democrat,) has been ap pointed U. S. Senator, to fill Mr. Conquitt's as the agent of the American Bible Society.

This paper, published is a local paper, published is a loc passages in it glowing with the highest elethe claims of our citizens against Mexico.
The Hon. John Quincy Adams is still living, but immediately, its impression upon the country amined, would it not be well to direct the su- would have been marked." The Hereld writer

> report, in detail, what has been done? The "Senstors think themselves wise men, but in material could be easily obtained. Hut a per- some things they are very loolish. Every body aonal and thorough examination would be of knows the difference between a speech and an essay, always excepting a U. S. Senator. Dr. Take it for granted, for instance, that the puts on paper their speeches, as delivered, with all the life and case, and point of extemporary thought -but the orators must then revise, and refine, retrench, alter, and add; sometimes rewrite entirely-and the result is, neither fish. nue they paid? What plan exists to prepare flesh nor lowi-a something without the finish teachers fur their profession? What amount is or compactness of an essay, without the fire exhausted in buildings, and what is the charge and void." Of the close of Mr. Bell's speech, which he

> declared "grand," he gives the following report "Alluding to the remarkable fate which seem ed to hang over Mexico, he introduced Cortez questions which suggest themselves, that could apon the stage, with his fanatical band of plun-be plainly and succeptly answered, in a report. Having briefly, but powerfully, sketched his perilous march and battles, his wonderful victories, his final trininpli, over the Aztec race; by a few bold, rapli touches, he traced Messrs. Paice of Fayette, Hanson, &c., merit the steady descent of Spanish power, till the great praise for their assidulty on the aubject of point of time, whou the Plunderer was plunderd-when the Conqueror, who had everwhelm ed the Indian, was prestrated by a stronger than he—when the American Eegle flapped its wings good cause without being blessed for it by good over the Paiace where Cortez had put his foot on the neck of Montezuma. He was not superatitious, but he read a lesson in this history : and as if by a sudden thought, he carried his andience back to the sacking of Carthage—when, amld the horrors of that event, while Scipio was surveying the ruin in progress, the wife of Asdrubal ascended with her children to the summit of the temple. One by one, she stabbed them to the heart, threw them from the height, and then pluaged headlong into the abyas beneath. Sciple wept—not for the wife and children of Asdrubal, not for the ruln of Carthage,-but he read in the horrible tragedy the doom of the mothers and children of Rome. "I see," said the Speaker, lu a low, thrilling tone, "in the fate of the descendants of Cortez, the retribution that awalts my own countryman," and then, with most startling emphasis he suddenly exclaimed in a voice of thunder. Back! back! is the name of God! Make the best treaty you can-linger not a day! Flee, flee from that country, as you would from a city doomed to devouring fire?"
> "Without one word more, he sat down, but

ears for hours afterwards. Now, I venture to say, he will, in his writteaspeech, convert that their tine untions of patriotism, dignity, elo- stirring appeal, into some very chaste, very subdued, Seuntorial take-care!' Passment's Message .-- Mr. Polk sent in a In the House you can hear next to nothing. | message, Feb. Il, containing information, called Since I have been here, all manner of subjects for by resolution of the Segate, as to whether any have been discussed and in all mannar of ways; taxes, or duties on imports, have been "laid up- the Senate to order and then proceeded to the from the sill, studied, learned harangue, to the ou goods and merchandiae belonging to citizens coarsest partizan exhibition. The question, I of the U. States, exported by such cittzens from

the echoes of that terrible waruing rung in my

exhausted his lungs to empty benches! I counted thirty persons in the galleries—the Senate

The message is of considerable length, and Office Department in reply to a rasolation callthe l'resident states that duties have been so ing for information in relation to the causes of the failures of the Southern mails, which, on tween Senators Butter, of S. C., and Hale, foreign vessels, to what amount it is not no

He refers the Senate to his annual message Scott and Taylor, and Butter charged him with in which he informed Congress that orders had ing the thanks of Congress to Gen. Scott, was dishonoring the dead and living spoke sneer- been given to our military and naval command- on, they stood year 42; nays 1-Mr. Hale iugly of his position-and decried his slavery ers lu Mexic, to adopt the pelicy, as far as prac- alone voting in the negative. views. The chamber was full, and attentive, ticable, of levying military contributions upon and I thought the love Senator demolished. But the enemy for the support of our army-justi-HALE, who looks like a farmer, and has the fies the order given-and speaks of the benefit honorably and nobly fought the battles of their cial and happy results.

NAVAL Arraoratations .- The navy appropri ation bill now before Congress, says the Baltimore Americau, contemptates as expenditure during the year unding on the 30th of June, 1849, of \$9,502,00(t. This is in addition to the nnexpended ballences of former appropriatious for the service. Add to this sum \$12,500,000, the smount asked for in supply the deficiencies in the army appropriations for the year ending on the 30th of June next, and \$33,000,000 for the support of the army during the year ending be seen to form an aggregate of \$56,000,000

on the 30th of June, 1849, and the appropriations asked for fer the army and navy, will Besides what has been mentioned above, a biil has been reported for fortificatious; a million for the quartermaster's department itas already been voted; five or six millions will be required for the civil list; more than a millian and a helf far pension, nearly two and a half millions for the interest ou the public debt and Treasury

Se the amount to be appropriated this year will amount to about seventy millions.

The Whigs of the Iswa Legislature resigned,

aaving that body without a quorum, and no Inited States Senatorn could be elected! Fifteen of the Democratic members of the Senate of Ohio on the 15th, retired in a body, leaving that branch without a quorum, their object being to defeat the Apportionment Bill. In 1842, the Whigs of the Ohio Legislature

resigned their places, and thus broke up the ses-Say what we may, as party-men, we must ali feel that this spirit of disorganization is wrong, and ought not to be tolerated. Where is it to end! If Legislatures begin thus, Congress may qualified reinquishment of the Californias on

soon fellow the example, and if law-makers vi- the part of Mexico. olate, in this way, all law, we shall find counties, and portions of the people, doing it, whenever whim, or caprice, or passion suggest it. Errors of this character are of serious moment, and should be lashed, until reckless partisans tucky, having children between five and six- felt the sting of a public ignominy so keeuly as to bar forever any like act of violence and mis-

The recently broken banks of New York,

are selling at the following rates: Selling of New Hope and Delsware Bridge. 30 centu-60 cents Susquehanna County, Atlas Bank of Clymer, 75 cents James Bank of Jamesville, 70 cents Northern Exchange Bank, 87 cents. 87 cents Bank of Cayuga Lake, State Bank at Sangerties,

Mrs. Lanman, of Norwich, Connecticut. widow of the late Judge Lanman, and mother of Park Banjamin, the poet, was burned to death, on the 11th inst., by her clothes taking fire at tha grate. She was about 70 years of age.

The ship fever is on the increase in New Orcans. .. There were nearly eleven hundred patients in the Charity Hospital at our last dates, and as that institution was full, it was feared

udge Campbell, formerly minister to Russia, Crea was passed. United States Senator, and Secretary of the The Governor of Kentucky has appointed B. Mills Crenshaw, of Barren county, to be Judge

in the 18th judictal district, in the place of

The Nashville papers announce the death of

Richard A. Buckner, Sr., deceased Two negro traders were murdered by their own slaves. Their names were Trotter and Bolton. The negroes were caught, and are in

When the Telegraph wires are in operation from New Orleans, the West Indies will be put n eighteen days communication with Liverpool and London.

It la estimated that there are fifty thousand Germane in the city of New York-one half Protestant-the other, Catholic and Jew. Ray. W. H. Norris has been sent to Mexico

is unable to speak.

Capt. Barkly, of the New York Volunteers, and
Maj. Webster are reported having died in Mexico.

We have to-day intellignce from Guatimala of a revolution in that country favourable to monarchy, headed by Padre Lobos, against Carrera. Large headed by Padre Lobos, against Carrera. Large bodies of troops at Carnayequa and Leon are to be concentrated against San Juan.

There are accounts of a recent demonstration of the British on Truxillo. Despatches, however, have been received from Palmerston stating that the difficulties of the Mosquit and Central America, relative to boundary have been settled.

The Eastern line was out of order the most of the discountry and the discountry are the discountry.

NEW YORK, February 23. By an arrival at this port from San Juan, we have dates from Central America, to about the 20th ult., which state that Daries had attacked the British officers and his troops had gained possession of the port, and removed the British lo Grenade. England will doubtless consider his act as just cause for war. There has arrived a bearer of despatches from Central America who has proceeded on to

The wheat crop of Ohlo for 1847 was shortbut it is estimated at sixteen millions of bushels Tha corn crop for 1847, fifty-five millions of

Washington to submit to our government propositions for the annexation of that country to our

The export of the agricultural produce o Ohlo is valued at twenty millions of dollars.

It was Rev. H. B. Page of New Orleans not the former Episcopal mluister of this citywho was lost by the sinking of the Steamer, Yallabasha.

The company ranning the French steamer has been re-organized, and they commance regular trips in the spring.

Specie is not going out of the country rapid-Only \$60,000 was sent to Europe week before last from New York.

A street broker in New York ran away with

The "Freeman's paper," Covington, this State, is just out. It is Whig, and well cou-

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16. SENATE. The Vice President, at the usual hour, called consideration of the regular morning business. A message in writing was received from the President in answer to the resolution adopted

In the Seaste, Mr. Turney sawed the air and sand by what authority of law they have been so register. On motion, it was ordered to be

ted and referred to the appropriate committees. The joint resolution from the House, return- at length, when, on motion, the committee rose passed. The year and mays being called there-

Mr. Crittendea made very sevare comments of a resolution of thanks to those who had so

Mr. Hale rejoined, remarking that he was not hypocrite snough to vota thanks to officers under cover of an act which he believed unconstitutional and unjust.

Massers. Foote, Crittendan and Jefferson Davis participated in the further discussion which took place. The joint resolution voting thanks to General Taylor was pussed by yeas 48, naya I; Mr. Hale

On motion the special order of the day was postponed, and the Seuate west into executive The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE

again voting in the negative.

In the House Mr. Evans moved to re-cousidthe vote to atop the debate upon the Presi daut's message; which was taken by year and unys and decided in the negative, year 93, nays

On motion the llouse resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Uniou, and took up the ioan bill. Morehead and Pollock spoke at length upon

the bill. Mr. Vinton at the close offered suadry mendments to the bill. Without any definite action upon the bill the

Committee rose and the House adjourned. THURSHAY, Feb. 17.

SENATE. The Senate was called to order at the usna our, and after the regular morning business, Mr. Dickinson's resolutions were taken up. Mr. Yulee advocated his amendment to Mr Dickinson's resolutions, and apoke at some

ength upon the question. Mr. Rusk spoke in favor of the Ten Regimen bill. He was in favor of prompt and energetic action on the part of the United States Government and would be satisfied with no boundary short of the Sierra Madre with a total and un-

In the House, this morning, business w

nostly of an unimportant character. On motion, the House went into Committee he Whole, and took up the Loan bill. The question, after considerable debate, was taken on Mt. McKay's substitute for Mr. Vinton's amendment, providing for the issue of \$16,-000,000 of Treasury notes. The year and nays

being called thereon, it was lost, by one ma-The previous question was then called and had, and the original bill was passed.

SENATE. The Vice President called the Senate to or der at the usual hour, and they proceeded to the consideration of the regular morning business. Mr. Ashley from the committee on Judiciary, eported a bill relating to the courts of Michigan. in amendment being offered, much discussion ensued. The vote being taken on its adoption it was rejected. The bill was then passed.

A bill relative to the compensation of Post Masters was reported from the same committee After much discussion, an amendment was offered, the vote was taken, and it was rejected. The bill was then read a third time and passed Mr. Baldwin submitted a resolution onsideration of the Senate, declining, on the part of the U. S., the contributions collected in Mexico, and that such monies ought to be applied to the payment of the claims of our citizens against

The Vice President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of Treasury, which was ordered to be printed. A bill for the relief of the widow of Col. Mc-

On motion the further consideration of the morning business was dispensed with in order to take up the Ten Regiment Bill. Mr. Green addressed the Senate in opposition to the policy of the administration. Mr. Mason has the floor on this question to-

On motion, adjourned until Monday. HOUSE. In the House, W. Haralson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing for the past services of Volunteers. The

bill was debated at some length, without any definite action, when on motion it was laid over.

Mr. King, from the Committee on Nanal Affairs, reported a bill providing the building a failroad in Georgia.

Considerable debate ensued. On motion said bill was reported to the Committee on Public Lands.

MONDAY, Feb 21. SEXATE. In the Senate the bill for the relief of the heirs of Paul Jones was taken up, and considerable discussion ensued. Sundry amendments were proposed, before any definite action was taken on the bill,

HOUSE In the House the Speaker announced as the firs business in order was the reception of petitions and resolutions, when a motion was made to sus-pend the rules in order that a joint resolution might be introduced, returning the thanks of Congress to Gen. Twiggs, and other generals who had served with honor in the war against Mexico.

At this moment, 20 minates past 1 b clock, P. M., the Hon. John Quincy Adams, in his seat, was attacked with a stroke of paralysis. Great winpathy was aroused, and great confusion pre-ailed in the hall. The Price confusion prevailed in the hall. Dr. Price carried him from the hall to his residence. The House immediately adjourned. The recovery of Mr. Adams is deemed doubtful.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

SENATE. The Duff impeachment case was continued to-day, but nothing further than the examination

f witnesses was done.
Resolutions from the Senate, complimentary to Gen. Winfield Scott, with alight verbal amend-ments from the House; concurred in. The bill from the House, modifying the "Negro Law of 1833," was lost by a vote of 16 year to 18

A bill from the House to incorporate the Walnn Street Presbyterian Church of Louisville; read and

Senate adjourned.

Mr. Wintersmith moved to take up out of the or ders the resolutions reported by the committee on Foueral relations, in relation to the appointment of commissioners to acttle the boundary question with Ohio and other States on the Ohio river; car-

The question being on the adoption of the resolutions, they were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Wintersmith moved to reconsider the vote which the penitentiary bill was passed. the yeas and nays being called, it was carried 48 to

ing the bill to its third reading.
One o'clock heving arrived the House took a recess of one hour and a haif. (The proceedings of the evening session we THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

SENATE. A message from the Governor, by the Secreary, nominating B. MILLS CRENSHAW to be udge in the 18th Judicial District, in place of RICH. A. EUCKNER, deceased; confirmed. On motion of Mr. Hobbs, the bill providing for settlement with the keeper of the Penitentiary. election of a keeper, &c., was then read, and

amendments concurred in. It was also resolv-

ed that the election of keeper take place on Sat-Mr. Helm moved to take up the bill providing for the re-construction of the Frankfest and Lexington Railroad; agreed to. The bill was then read and several amendments adopted, and made the special order of the day for Saturday next, at 10 o'clock. Much other business was done, but nothing of

importance or interest. HOUSE. A good deal of business of a local nature was

A bill to abolish capital punishment was dis

cussed at length. Several amendments were offered, when, on motion, the bill and substitutes were laid on the table. There was an eveing session, but we have no eport of the proceedings.] Evening Session.

in order to take up at this time, the resolution fixing the day for an adjournment; carried.

And the resolution was amended, fixing the 28th ment.
The bill to provide for the location and erection of the Green River Lunatic Asylum was discussed

reported progress, and had leave to aet again.

Faiday, Feb. 18. IN SKNATE. The bill to fix the ratio and apportion the repre tives was discussed at length. Several amend-ments were proposed and discussed, all of which

The balance of the day was consumed in the Impeachment case of Jno. A. Duf. HOUSE.

Mr. Speed-Judiciury-reported a hill to amend an act to incorporate the Lexington Gas Company; bill to establish the office of Police Judge in the town of Portland, in Jefferson county; referred. A Senate bill to amend the charter of the Frank-

in Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Louis ville; read, and on motion of Mr. Grainger, the further readings were dis-pensed with, and then the bill was passed. A vast quantity of local business was transacted, a summary of which would occupy much space,

and would not prove of interest to our readers. SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

SENATE. A message was received from the Governor, showing a reduction of the public debt, since the mmencement of the session, of \$16,600. The message was read, and ordered to be printed. NEWTON CRAIG, was ununimously elected teeper of the Penitentiary until March, 1855. A joint resolution from the House providing for final adjournment on the 28th of February, was

The bill to incorporate the Frankfort and Lexlugton Rail-road Company, was discussed by

desirs. Neison, Draffin, and Hobbs. On motion the Senate took a recess until half past 20'clock. The evening session was consumed in the trial of Jno. A. Duff. The arguments were closed, and the court went into secret session to ascertain the opinions of the various members before declaring

Mr. Wintersmith offered resolutions in favor of Mr. Whitney's Oregon Rail Road Scheme, which were made the special order of the day for Monday A bill to revise and amend the charter of the Shepherdsville and Louisville Turnpike Road Com-

pany, with amendments thereto, was passed, after quite an animated discussion.

The remainder of the business transacted by the House, was of a local nature. MONDAY, Feb. 21. SENATE. The case of Jno. A. Duff was concluded today. He was declated guilty of one of the charges against him, and ajudged to pay the

costs of prosecution.

ville and Louisville Tumpike Road Company, with an amendment from the House; concurred A message from the House was received an nouncing the passage of certain tesolutions in relation to the scheme of Mr. A. Whitney, for constructing a Railroad to Oregon, and asking the concurrence of the Senate therein.

A bill from the Seuate, to revive the Shephenis

On motion, the resolutions were taken up for consideration, and several amendments offered, when, a motion was made to lay them on the The amendments were then adopted, and or notion, the resolutions were referred to the com-

nittee on Federal Relations.

The Senate then adjourned until 3 o'clock. Mr. Evans from the committee on Education ad leave to report a House bill for the benefit of the Common Schools of Portland, with an amendnent; amendment concurred in, and bill passed. A bill to fix the ratio and apportion the repreentation in the Senate and House of Representatives, was passed—yeas 20, nays 14.

A bill to incorporate the Spencer county and Louisville Turnpike Road Company, and for other purposes; read and passed.
A bill to incorporate the Lou to incorporate the Louisville and Tavorsville Turnpike Road Company; read and

southern boundary of the State to the Ohio or Mississippi river; read and passed.

A bill to incorporate the Bendstown and Salt-River Slack Water Navigation Company; read and passed.

Also a joint resolution instructing our Sena tors, and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to procure a grant from Congress, allowing the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, the right

of way over the public land, through which the

road may run, and giving certain land to its com-

A bill to authorize the Mobile and Ohio Rail-

pletion. The rule requiring it to lie on the table one day being suspended, the resolution was A bill to incorporate the New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph Company, and the People's Tel egraph Company, with sundry amen amendments adopted and bill passed. On motion the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Combs reported a Senate bill to incorps rate the Grand Division of Sons of Temperane

Mr. Forde had leave to offer the lution, which was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the use of the Hall be tend to the Whig State Convention, to assemble at the Capital, in the city of Frankfort, on the

Mr. Wintersmith moved to take up the pre ble and resolutions offered by him on Sa in relation yo the plan of Mr. Asa Whitney, or New York, for a Railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean; earried,

The House resolved itself rato the committee of the Whole, Mr. Wintersmith in the Chair, on

the bill to provide for the erection and location of the Green River Lunatic Asylum. After some considerable debate, the year and nays being called on the final passage of the bill,

t was passed, 62 to 23. And then the House adjourned. TUESDAY, Feb. 22. SENATE.

A bill from the House for the benefit of the

Board of Internal Improvement; read and passed. A bill to amend the charter of the Prankfort and Louisville Railroad Company; read and pas-

On motion, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE. Mr. Price had leave at this time to report a bill for the benefit of the Kentucky Institution for the

education of the blind; read and passed unem-And then the House adjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS-The general tone of the market has been ore bouyant this week than it was last. There has but the market generally has assumed a firmer aspect.the receipts of which continue exceedingly good, and the ales quite large. The Provisions and Produce market remains rather dull, although the shipments of the fomer are still heavy and active. Flour is a little firmer than heretofore, but we hear of but little doing. The spring season is about commencing with our dry goods mer chants, and we notice that they have already received largel supplies of goods and are still making daily accessions to their stocks. Every house is actively engaged in

unpacking and arranging their goods, Since our last weekly report of the market, we has received eight days later intelligence from Europe by the Hibernia, Her news was of much commercial inportance, presenting an improved market for Cotton and other leading staples. The money market had become much easier, and specie was more extensively circulated, and the bank of England had extended her facilities on a muce liberal policy than she had been pursuing for some time previous. The financial condition of our government is aproving, and her resues are also in a more favorable con ion at the East, which has measurably leasened the stringency of the money market generally and greatly restored confidence all over the country, and hadgiven quite

The weather during the week has been rather unfavorable for out-door transactions, as it has been disagreeole, wet and cool, with mudity streets and thoroughfaces, although to-day it is more pleasant. The river has been steadily rising throughout the week, rendering the Falls again aavigable, there being at present about eight feet of water on them. The rates of freight Continue at about

our last week's quotations. BAGGING AND ROPE.—The transartious in these staples continue quite limited with a very dull market.— Various light lots have been offered from the country without purchasers being found, except at a very decided reduction ou our quotations. We quote must sales from stores at 12g a 13 cts for Hagging, and 67 a 7 cts for Rope. We hear of a sale of 125 coils Rope at 61 cts, 1 mes: and a sale of lift cods inferior at of cis cash; and a sale of 100 cods at 6 cts, cash. The receipts this week amount to Mr. J. Brown moved to dispense with the rules, 72t pieces, and 730 coils. The shipments are somewha increased this week, and have amounted to 1,711 p and 1,197 cods. The stock of each on hand amoun

> BROOMS .- Best Shaker are worth \$2, and com \$1 10 to \$1 2) per dozen. BARLEY—Is bought at 50 a 52 cts per bu. BEESWAX—We quote at 20 cts from the country, UHEESE,—There has been a fair supplyfor W. R. received this week, but the stock of good theese is considered.

stores, at \$2 80 a \$3 (0); sales from the country at 75 cts

HEANS.—Sales of several lots by the ba

l a 6] cts.

COAL.—The supply of Philiburgh at the Creek is quite fair. Best Pittsburgh is retailing at the river, at 12 a 125 cts pec bushel—delivered. Pomeroy Coal we quote at

COTTON AND COTTON VARNS.—At the close of

week. Sales of Fotton Yarns in lots at 64, 74, and Si cisper dozen, for the different numbers. Sales to the city trade, and in large lots, are at 5 per cent off.

CORHAGE.—Prices stationary, and sales made every day at 11c for far and oiled Cordage. Manilla Cocdage we quote at 17a20c.

DRV 60018.—Uabot A, Sic; Allegheny D, 9: inferior brands 7880; A U P Ticks 11c; Methan do. 16a17c; other brands 7880; A U P Ticks 11c; Methan do. 16a17c; other brands 9 to — c; brown britings 8a30; bleached lioods 6 to loc; 16 blue rise, Fall River, libialit, do do Merrimack. 14a12; Fancy do 7 to bic; Red Flannels 3b; Jeans 20 to 3bc; Plaud Linseys 18 to 25c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—We notice rather a better feeling in the Flour market. Itolders continue firm at little higher rates than those of last week. Sales in lots from stores for the past few days have been at \$4 50; relait sales at \$4 75. The supply continues light, as there is no foreign demand. Buckwheat Flour we quote at 24 cents per ib. We quote sales of Wheat to the mills at 75c per bushel. Sales of Corn from wagons at 28a30c; retail sales at 35c. Oals we quote as scarce at 28a30c; retail sales at 35c. Oals we quote as scarce at 28a30c;

FRUITS.-We quote Dried Paches at \$1 25al 50; FRUITS.—We quote Dried Paches at \$1 25al 70; sales of Apples at \$1 5ba 260 per bbl. Peatest Peaches \$2 5ba \$3 per bushel; MR Raisins \$2 40a \$2 50 per box; Malaga terapes \$3 50 per keg; Currants Re; Prunes 25c; Almonds 16c, Figs 16c per b; Sicily Oranges and Lenions \$3 50a \$1 per box. Sales of new Dried Apples at 60c per bushel.

GROCERIES.—The supplies of the leading articles of

throcenes.—The supplies of the leading articles of lirocenes continue quite good, and the sales have been fair at quotations with a decided firmness on the part of holders. We hear of sales through the week of 775 bags of Rio Coffee in lots at 74c; also light sales at 74c, and retail sales at 74sc. We hear of sales in various lots amounting to 246 hids. N. O. Sugar at 1944c; also sales at 14che, and light sales at 5c. Holders are firm at the light quotations for fair manifiles. Sales of Planetsian Monastes in nots turning the first of the week week at a 35.25 fc; since then sales are firm at 36c in lots. Sugarhouse Molasses we quote at 35.35 c. Java Coffee is held at Italic. St. Bonningo and Itavana at 73.7 fc. Havana Sugar in bols, at 9at2c for the different qualities. Rice by the tierce

we quite at 1406c, in kegs at 5fc AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky. . B. RUSSELL, Gazetta Offica, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Bostan. JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts.,

the anticeriter offers for sais, a choice collection of Apple trees, embracing all of the varieties usually planted in the west. These trees are unsurpassed in size, symetry, and vigorous growth, measuring from 6 to 10 feet high. They were grown in his aursery at Brandenburg. Meade county, Ky., and with be delivered in Louisville, or at any intermediate landing, at \$12.50 to \$15 per hundred, according to size. If ordered to a distance, requiring boxing, or matting, a charge of the appartural cost only, will be made.

A few trees of the celebrated Northern Spy Apple, A few trees of the celebrated Northern Spy Apple, rom 4 to 6 feet high may be had at 50 cts., each. All orders below, or South and West, of the ansery, may be addressed to L. C. Torrey, Brandenburg, Meade county, Ky.; and from other quarters, to II. P. Byram, Louisville, Ky.; or application may be made to A. G. Muna, 464, Barket st, Louisville.

Catalogue will be ann. to all protocold and the county of the

ISAAC PUGH & CO...

the always on hand, as large an assortment as say in the city, of the newest designs of American & French Paper Hangings, Borders, Fresco & Column Papers, Wide Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Wholesale and Retail. Country merchants are parties arly invited to call.

red by mps 18, 1847-19 . MECHANIC'S TOOL STORE.

Pleas and Edge Tool Manufacturer,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Builders' Hordware, and Machanic's
Tools Generally.

318, Main st., East side, between 5th and 6th street.

CIRCIPRATI, Calinot, Wagon and Chair Vaker's Tools of every description, always on hand or made to order at short notice. Also, Greenwood's and other Locks and Latches. Bread, Narrow, and Congress Butts; Calinet Hardwara, Mahogany Knoba, and, a general assortment of Hardwara, such as used by Heese Builders and Cabinet Makers. All of which will be self-

roin the lactory 22 cls.
COTFON BATTING.—There is no change, and we. quote as before, say 12 a 13c.

CATTLE.—Sales of Beeves at from 3? to 14 per cwt
Sheep \$1 50 to \$1, according to quality. Lambs \$1 25a
\$1 50; Calves for yeal \$2 to \$1. Cows and Calves \$15

Alabama at block; a sale of 20 bales Mississippi at blocks cash; and a sale of 12 bales. Alabama and Mississippi at block may be considered ample. Our quotations for or dinary to fair quelities are 5 a 62 ofs for Mississippi. Temessee, and Alabama. Front Mississippi is held at 7 cts. The receipts of Cotton Varns have been inicities week. Sales of Cotton Varns in lots at 62, 74, and 84 cts per dozen, for the different numbers. Sales to the city

ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, Naw York.

Munn, 464, Market st., Louisville, Catalogues will be sent to all post-paid applications, In addition to the above, the proprietor will have for sale, next fall, at the Oakland surveys. Louisville, near one handred of the choicest varieties of the Peach, select one handred of the enough varieties
of from the best Eastern nurseries
Also, many varieties of the Pear, Cherry, Plum, &c.,
together with most varieties of ornamental trees, shruls,
and plants.

R. P. BYRAM.
Louisvilla, Psb. 13 4w

IRA BURDSALL No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of K t. o U I S V I I. L. E; li AS always for sale. Wholessle and Betalt, a fult as-ortment of the patterns of Paper Hangluga, Massifactu-red by ISAAC PUGE & CO.

The twilight is sad and clondy, The wind blows wild and free, And like the wings of sea birds Fiash the white caps of the aca. But in the fisherman's cottage There shines a ruddier light

And a little face at the window Peers out into the night. Close, close it is pressed to the window.
As if those childish eyes
Were looking into the darkness.

To see some shape arise And a woman's waving shadow Is passing to an fro.

Now rising to the ceiling

Now bowing and bending low. What tale does the roaring ocean, And the night wind, bleak and wild, As it beats at the crazy casement, Tell to the little child?

And why do the roaring ocean, And the night wind, wild and bleak, As they beat at the heart of the mother, Drive the color from her cheek?

[Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.] Venice-Ita Aspect and Condition. VENICE, Christmas Eve. 1847.

Venice! beautiful Venice! Queen of the

bewildering than your former dream.

der about and look around me with all the known kind.

pass churches and cathedrals of rare and from the Bridge of Sighs, up they seemed ready to fall upon you.

city of 115,000 inhabitants, and which, did The first floor contains eight, in a square, The silver snow and the crinkling frost; marbles, and Doge's tombs, or some gal. tined to the "rack" were taken.

ance of all the gondolas, moving about like Napoleon and his grande armee. phantoms, half causes you to think, that But I am losing myself and you, I m to worship-yet the latter and inferior sort some pestilence has made the city silent, and that the boats are the undertakers' hearses, shipped barge fashion.

Gardons they have none, and scarcely a

sallying out of a small side-door, find your- syrens. &c. self on terra firma. Away you go through narrow lanes so narrow, that the houses, on the iofty Campanile, or steeple of St. nodding to each other, almost touch, turn Mark, as it towers up in all its solitary and

are rowed to the opera in gondolas. Every one does the same, for even the common people have caught, or inherited, the lazi- Grew side by side, and on the pavement lay ness and indolence of the rich, and profes. ing most stoutly and lustily along, in flat Jumbled together; celts and calumets,

In the evening on the Piazzetta, all Venice is abroad—it is the rendezvous, the gathering place, literally, of Jew and Gentile.

In mbled together; celts and calumets, Ctaymore and enowshoe, toys in lava, fans Of sandal, amber, ancient resaries, Laborious orient ivery sphere in sphere, The cursed Malayan crease, and battle-dubs From the isless of paim: and higher on the walls. On each side stretches cases and colonnades, brilliantly illuminated, and the noble square His own foresathers' arms and armour hung,"

itself, contains every one and every body, in all sorts of costume. Armenian priests, with long beards reaching to their girdles, it must be confessed, is a good-locking feljostled by some pale-faced beauty, who low, and wears his Grandee honors bravely. trips lightly along, with no covering to her He is what Spaniards call a buen mozo, head, save her jet black hair, twisted and comely and strapping, with regular features, braided most elaborately. Turbaned Turks, good complexion and color, and charming in flowing blue trowsers and polished top- eyes, ajos encantadores. He is, in fact, a boots, gravely smoking their long, amber very pretty specimen of a guardsman. tehibonques. Moustached French, Gir- saw him rolling past on the Prado in the man and Spaniard, taking their cafe noir. same magnificent carriage with Maria Cowled monk and bare-footed capuehin, Christina, and thought of his luck and of

Adriatic! How shall I describe thy strange and domes, and minarets, with numerous streamlet of Rianzares, which flows near overjoyed, for his library was no longer to beauties, the novelties and wonders! Artist gilded Greek crosses and points, dotted with the town. Munoz has lately built a palace consist of sealed volumes. He now oband poet alike have painted and portrayed innumerable golden balls. And for its as there, to nobilitate his place of birth, like tained the services of a secretary acquainted thee, and yet pencil nor pen have created sociations, there, far up over the porch, stand the Duke of Lenna and the Prince of the with the different ancient and modern lanimages life-like and natural. Travellers the four bronze horses, valuable as antique rell us that Venice is built in the sea, "that works of art, which once adorned the Hip-

and there, and even imagine how the Doge's where the great emperor Barbarossa humbled Her image is kept in the church of Taran- Many a chapter, and some of the severest Palace, and St. Marks, the Bridge of Sighs, himself in 1777 to Pope Alexander Third, con, liaving been presented, says the tradiand the Prisons, look by moonlight. You who in token of poutifical triumph over in. and the Prisons, look by moonlight. You who, in token of poutifical triumph over imarrive, and are rowed to your hotel; and perial power, placed his foot upon his neck. Munoz enriched the shrine on this occasion secretary. His modus operandi was necesmy word for it, before the prow of the gon. And if you enter the doors of the old tem- with princely gifts. The family of the new sarily peculiar. He selected first, all the dola grates against its marble steps, the ple, hours may be spent in admiring its nave, duke gives him some trouble. He has authorities in the different languages that strange reality of everything is even more and transepts, and choir, all inlaid with moewildering than your former dream.

Saic; its chapels and oratories, alters, pullinged and energetic as fine-looking we man.—An Overland or the social politics of this assembly.

Saic; its chapels and oratories, alters, pullinged and energetic as fine-looking we man.—An Overland or the social politics of this assembly.

Saic; its chapels and oratories, alters, pullinged and energetic as fine-looking we man.—An Overland or the social politics of this assembly.

Saic; its chapels and oratories, alters, pullinged and energetic as fine-looking we man.—An Overland or the social politics of this assembly.

Saic; its chapels and oratories, alters, pullinged and energetic as fine-looking we man.—An Overland or the social politics of this assembly. feel as if in a sort of dream-land, and wan- umns of marble and prophyry, of every Journey to Lisbon.

freshness and ardor of a new comer. For To the right stands the Doge's palace, in two or three days we have been gondolier- all its barbarie splendor; it frowns down uping -a most easy, delightful mode of sight on you in sullen grandeur; in style and ar most delightful of meals. And so it is to seeing. Your gondola is a long, canon-chitecture alone of its kind, half Byzantine, persons who meet one another in all the shaped boat, painted black, the steel prow half Saracenic. Within its walls sat the bloom and freshness of the morning toilette, projecting far out of the water. Amidships Great Council in the days of the republic, but certainly not to those who come down you sent yourself, under a canopy made of and the immense room is still there, with stairs with all the marks of haste and eare. and sifting of contradictory authorities, the it she had been born married, she couldn't black cloth, and on cushions soft as love's the portraits of all the doge's, save Marino lessness: hair poked up in any fashion, work must have been very difficult; but it be more so. There is not a quailing of eye, pillow; at the sides are windows, to be Faliero, hung around its walls. A black gowns unhooked, shoes down at heel, or opened or closed at pleasure, and a little cloth covers the frame intended for him, other signs of neglect, either in male or feglass door, in front, shuts you up in grand with a pithy Latin inscription, saying, male attire. The consciousness of this for the little details slipped through the first like a conquerer. She is inexpressiexclusiveness. Forward stands the gondo. "Here is the place for Marino Faliero, makes the party uncomfortable, or indifferlier, his face towards the bow, and behind who, for his crimes, was executed." In ence to it, is accompanied with surliness or you another, who pushes the stern oar. another chamber sat the Council of Ten, unamiability. In nine cases out of ten a de-

houses anchored, as it were, in the water; and a dark staircase in the wall, leading curious architecture, into the Grand Canal, judged prisoners were brought to be examlined on both sides with its princely palaces, ined before this terrible inquisition; and, on fantastically designed, and though discolored the other side, as a gloomy finale, another The silvery snow ! the silvery snow ! Ly age and somewhat dilapidated, looking door, leading down to the dungeons under Like a glory it falls on the fields below; Venice-like, habitable-palaces run mad; un. the palace; the poor prisoner was sure to And the trees with their diamond branches sp der the bridge of the Rialto, and turning bring up there, to die by drowning, the silk. Like the fairy growth of some magical sphere. suddenly some corner, shoot into a narrow en cord, or the axe. And if you are eurious While, soft as music, and wild and while, street, and under arches and bridges, so low, and do not fear the cold and damp, take It glitters and floats in the pale moonlight, guide and fiambeau and descend to these Oh! who has not leved the bright, beautiful And all this time, you are looking on a prisons, renowned for their horrible security.

you not know better, you would say, had round which you can walk; the double doors How merry we go when the earth seems lost; been recently inundated up to the first floor; of each dungeon opened upon the narrow on houses, closely and compactly built to- corridor, and not a ray of light could posgether, four and five stories high, with gra-sibly penetrate these massive stone prisonted, lower windows and half circular, reces houses. The next floor is the same; only a But, ah! like the many fair hopes of our years sed ones above, and trelliced marble balco. marrow passage marks out the "strangling It glitters awhile, and then melts into tours. nies, and scolloped eaves, and tall chimneys place," and by sundry fixtures the mode in that totter with age. And bringing to here which it was done; a closed up door leads and there, to visit a church rich in statues, to the steps down which the prisoners des-

lery, with Titian's master-pieces, and Tinto- Two little vaulted chambers are side by by good-natured female friends—who al. poning the publication till after his death; To whom the shadow of all mischance but retto's and Bonasazio's; varying the day by side—the one for the consessor to absolve ways wonder what you can see in Miss but his father told him, "the man who a stroll over the Rialto—Shakspeare's Ri. the doomed man; the other the executioner's Smith that is so fascinating; or what could writes a book he is afraid to publish, is a As night to him that sitting on a kill alto, where "Autonio spat upon the Jew's attiring room. Further on, a private door induce Major Jones to propose for that silly, coward." This decided him. The work gaberdine," and "merchants most did congregate"—stopping to admire the gold-smiths shops, that line both sides the arch.

This decided lim. The work insignificant, simpering Miss Thompson, was published in the beginning of 1838.—

Its reception in his own country, and in all recommend her? What are there in a pair or to look upon the "Hunehback" and its level of the water. If you tread heavy, the of pink cheeks and blue eyes for sooth? these if anything could, for the long nights of toil railed circle, where bankrupt merchants en. flooring gives back a hollow sound. It dear moralists ask, and hint wisely that the by which it had been produced.—Bentley's dured their pillory-or, halting before the made me shudder to think of the horrible gift of genius, the accomplishment of the Miscellany. first church erected in Venice, (in 459) by eruelties, sufferings, and secret murders of mind, the mastery of Mangnall's Questions, the little colony, who, fleeing from the these poor victims of political tyranny and and a lady-like knowledge of botany and

sword of the Hun Attila and his barbaric horde, settled like gulls on these water la. When Napoleon entered Venice in 1797, er of rattling sonatas in the Herz manner, being gently serpentine. Modesty and lux. goons. This you do for hours and return the people broke open these dungeons, seat- and so forth, are far more valuable endow. uriance, fullness and buoyancy; a rising as tered doors, loeks, and bolts, to the four ments for a female, than those fugitive if to meet; a falling as if to retire; spirit, Silence reigns almost supreme; broken winds. In one a prisoner was found—he charms which a few years will inevitably softness, appreliensiveness, self possession, only by the rippling of water, the ery of had been confined for fifteen years, and du tarnish. It is quite edifying to hear women a claim on protection, a superiority to inthe gondolier, or the chiming of bells. No ring that time had never seen a human face, speculate upon the worthlesness and the du sult, a sparkling something enshrined to noise of carriage wheels, or tramp of horses; or a gleam of sunlight. The populace, with ration of beauty. no shuffling of foot passengers, no rumb-ling of carts. A horse, or even a cow, are animals unknown here at Venice; for the cloud, suddenly fell on his face, and he was the misfortune of good looks ought to be and body are not to be separated where real former they have no use, (save to illustrate struck blind. Poor fellow, he never saw continually put in mind of the fine which beauty exists. Should there be no great natural history) and poor brindle would find more, and so accustomed had he become to awaits them; and though, very likely, the intellectual instinct, a grace, an address, a hay or grass here equally scarce. You look a solitary life, that he acted like one bewil- heroic female character which ladies udmire naturally wise amiableness. Should intelout of your window, and down below you dered, and soon died. He was the last vic- is a more glorious and beautiful object than lect unite with these, there is nothing on

afraid, here in the Doge's dungeons. "giant's staircase," on the platform of which in spite of all our kind friends' warnings And blew the swoli'n cheek of a trumpeter, Marino Faliero lost his head; and passing and protests, we go on in our desperate er. While Psyche watch'd them, smilling, and the tree, save on one or two little squares, through the main gateway, into the open air, ror and folly, and shall to the end of the Push'd her flat hand against his face and where they flourish like exotics. Water see, on the Piazetta, in full sight, two col- chapter. Indeed, for my own part, though and milk are importations from the main umns, of red and grey granite, surmounted I have been repeatedly told, by persons for land, and birds, I am sure, only come here respectively, by a marble statue of St. The whom I have the greatest respect, that Miss from stress of weather. In odd looking odore, and the samous winged lion of St. Brown is an insignificant chit, and Mrs. them of their fair allotment of earth. Poor Doge, on his return from Palestine. To the most delightful conversation with Mrs.

And now, leaving you alone, to gaze up-

Flowers of all heavens, and lovelier than their Carved stones of the Abbey-rnin in the pask, sional beggars follow after your boat, row. Huge Ammonites, and the first bones of Time;

Queen Christian's Hisband.

Breakfest. Breakfast has been famed as one of the

ST CHARLES SWAIN

A new creation, without a stain, Lovely as liceven's own pure domain?

Good-Natured Extends.

ence in society, never heard similar remarks mediate success, that he had thought of post-

domestic goddess, whom men are inclined it shall call master. of women must have this consolation—that ment to a woman."—Vanity Fair.

him well that hath but a few, and those not good sheep, and from that hour it complaingreat .- Bishop Hall.

The practices of the best men are more subject to error than their speculations. .1 will honor their good examples; but I will live by good precepts.—Bishop Hall.

I will not be so merry as to forget God nor so sorrowful to forget myself .- Bishop

Vilingers in the Great Man's Park. "A herd of boys with clamor bowl'd And the stump'd wicket; babies roll'd about Like tumbled fruit in grass; and men and

Arranged acountry dance, and flew thro' light And shadow, while the twangling violin
Struck up with Soldier-laddie, and overhead
The broad ambrosial aisles of losty lime
Mode noise with bees and breeze from and to

The Author of the Mistory of Peru Mr. Prescott had lost one eye by accident in his early youth, and had, by study, edging through the crowd. Soldiers in gay her befoolery, with a pleasurable reminis so strained the nerve of the other, that he bright uniforms—the common people, was eence of "All for Love." Munox "comes" was all but completely blind. He at first ter-earriers, and ballad singers in their pictures que costume. Greek merchants, from the Archipelago, keen traders they, playing Queen Isabel like a born prince. He eves. He taught his reader, unacquainted at chess across round tables. Here a story- wears a very curly, black wig, which I hope with any language but his own, to proteller, with his laughing circle of listeners, is all that is false about him. I know a nounce the Spanish, though not exactly in and close by, in front of the viceroy's pal- very middlingly-placed militar, who was the accent of the court of Madrid. He ace, a band of music playing for the enter- well acquainted with Munoz some twenty read at a slow and stumbling pace, while years since, when the latter was a tobacco- the historian listened with painful attention. Marc, with its marble columns and facade; barefoot, to serve his father's customers in for both, though the reader never understood the whole front but a succession of open his native town. By interest, and with a a word of his author. In this way they in the life of our Saviour and St. Mark, the tary arenir therefore suited, an entrance could go over about two-thirds as much in patron saint of Venice. In architecture, into the corps of Royal Body Guards, and an hour as he could when read to in Enthe church is a singular combination of va. Munoz once planted, knew well how to glish. The experiment was made, and he rious styles, the Greek and Arabic, prevail. push his fortune. He is a native of Taran- became convinced of the practicability of ing. In fantastic beauty, shoot up turrets, con, and takes his ducal title from the substituting the ear for the eye. He was tell us that Venice is built in the sea, "that its streets are canals," and that "gondolas are its backney coaches." You are prepared for all this—you picture what it will all look like—fancy palaces and houses are look that is the spot look, that is the spot look, that is the spot look, that is the spot look that look that is the spot look that is the spot look that look that look that look that look that look that look look that l subject was complex, and not pure narra- energy, all life, all decision and strongtive, requiring a great variety of reference, heartedness. And then, as to being at easestrengthened memory, kept his faculties nor a trembling of nerve—so far as I can You leave the steps of your palace liotet, and in a small one the Council of Three.

You leave the steps of your palace liotet, and in a small one the Council of Three.

You leave the steps of your palace liotet, and in a small one the Council of Three.

You leave the steps of your palace liotet, and in a small one the Council of Three.

London a large writing case for the blind. This lie could use in the dark as well as in leave the steps of your palace liotet, and in a small one the Council of Three.

What stories could the walls of this latter of the lister of the li

copies of the history first printed for him- surprised .- Howitt's Journal. "Hes the beloved reader, in his experi-self, and had so little confidence in its im-

Female Beauty.

gentle proportions and harmonious moveglides the water-and the funeral appear. tim to the Inquisition in Venice, thanks to the kind, fresh, smiling, artless, tender little earth so powerful, except the spirit, whom

Above ground, once more, stand on the the men do admire them after all; and that, And held her round the knees against his waist

The Dangers of Power. pots, stuck far up on projecting window mark, the emblem of the republic. The white has nothing but her petit minois the prey of every animal, came before Jove, sills, flowers bloom, and seem to look recolumns were brought from the Archipela chiffonne, and Mrs. Black has not a word and representing to him his wretched condiproachfully on the waters, that have robbed go, in the 12th century by some crusading to say for herself, yet I know that I have tion, prayed him to alleviate it. Jove Venetions! strangers they, to the sentiment the right, are the three blood-red masts, or Black; (of course, my dear madam, they "Thou thinkest, then, my poor creature, the intellect and spirits, demanding all the exemption of your faculties, at the same time and beauty, the religion and grandeur of the flagstaffs, "from which, once floated the are inviolable:) I see all the men in a clusthat I have left thee all too defenceless. and beauty, the religion and grandeur of the liagstalls, "from which, once noated the are inviolable. It see an inviolable of the religion and grandeur of the liagstalls, "from which, once noated the are inviolable. It has been that I have left the description and grandeur of the liagstalls, "from which, once noated the are inviolable. It has been to describe the round Mrs. White's chair; all the young that I have need to do the severest fellows battling to dance with Miss Brown; defect Wouldst thou have me to arm thy tals of bronze, are elegantly wrought in bas- fellows battling to dance with Miss Brown; defect. Wouldst thou have me to arm thy You think you will walk for once, and relievo work, representing neptunes, tritons, and so I am tempted to think that to be mouth with formidable tusks and thy feet well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself despised by her sex is a very great compli- with claws?' Oh, no !' said the slieep, 'I to slavery.—Marryatt. will have nothing in common with the ravenous beasts.' 'Or,' continued Jove, 'shall A clear unblemished character compre. I infuse poison into thy saliva?" 'Ah,' In such a hand as when a field of corn Bews all its ears before the rearing East." sharp angles into some wider thoroughfare, stately grandeur, let me shake you by the lined on either side with shops and cafes, down crooked passages, dark and close, over bridges, and are—lost, but only for a moment. You step to the side of the canal, jump into a gondola, and saying Piazzetta setting of the sun. The brightness of our pump into a gondola, and saying Piazzetta setting of the sun. The brightness of our sum of the state of the said of the sun. The brightness of our sum of the state of the said of the sun. The brightness of our setting of the sun of setting of the sun, and offer promote the roaring East."

In such a nand as when a field of corn said the sheep, the poisonous snake is an bluried from the tribune, he mounted it tree properly planted will grow as much is five object of such universal hatred. 'Well, what am I to do? Say, shall I plant to the spirit that will not submit to an injury; and whether it belongs to an indicate object of such universal hatred.' 'Well, what am I to do? Say, shall I plant to setting of the sun. The sun safety stretch your legs. In a word, so one has said, "to walk, requires pre-determination, and you order your gon-pre-determination, and you order your gon-dala and go on purpose."

Setting of the sun. The sun said sevening fall is security; the feather that adorns the royal bird, supports his flight—strip him of his goat. "And yet what other way is there day at my window, and have hopes of being plumage, and you fix him to the earth.—Ju before long—you understand." "My poor fellow," said the friend, tapping his vest allow the street of grow vigorously.

The soul withdraws into itself. The stars and the night is holy.

Gold is the best metal—and for purity leave me, mighty father as 1 am. The windings of this revolution, which does not living five years close to the bank of France. The sun part of the stars and the night is holy.

Taking House and destroys the worms or the day at my window, and have hopes of being plumage, and you fix him to the earth.—Ju before long—you understand." "My poor fellow," said the friend, tapping his vest alone windings of this revolution, which does not living five years close to the bank of France. The sun part of the sun pa not that man that hath no faults. I like wrong than to inflict it.' Jove blessed the

> ed no more.—Lessing. Rpitaph. Here lies that part of C. B. L. That hampered him from doing well; Here lies that film of mnddy clay, Which kept the light of Heaven away. If all his faults thon can'et not brook, Into his heart a mement look: If still to judge him thou incine, Oh, unforgiving, look in thine!

swer. "Here," said he, "is a system of hurb surrounded by the gardens of Tivoli. man's room in order to continue the convereducation in one word." Let the mind of His letters to his family are filled with the sation. St. Just flung his clothes on a of learning; let her heart be filled with the watches his least expenses with a strict going to bed," answered St. Just. "What! effection of good, and her shildren will re- economy. A few louis, which he has asked can you think of sleeping on such a night?" this is the great business of life. And to poses on him. An antique probity breaks mon-places of the day, and went to sleep, whom has God entrusted the commence- forth in the confidential epanchements of Early the next morning when he woke, he Before you, stands the Basilica of San inist's errand boy, running about, sometimes barefoot, to serve his father's customers in for both, though the reader never understood young heart from fatal wanderings and erarches and vestibules, all covered with the little money, his father obtained for the lad, ploughed along patiently through seven for the discharge of these momentous offices. It is the mother to whom we look pear in his father obtained for the lad, ploughed along patiently through seven for the discharge of these momentous offices. I have tied myself down in this respect to so early, and found to his astonishment that the lift she neglects to do it, there remains no the utmost nicety; I have made myself a he had not left the spot all night. ties. Who is that mother who thinks light- father to him. ly of her influence on the minds of her children? Let her know that on her, it

The earliest and best Educator.

its Diotima, teaching him that died,

Mr New Slater-in-Law.

ment. He remembered that Johnson says she minds the dairy, and feeds the calves, overcome them. Well might he feel a manner. I never was so struck down with continually brought him back into the sociproud satisfaction in conquering the ob- astonishment as at the sight of this girl; and,

Sees the midsummer, midnight, Norway sun, Set into sunrise."

" The Twa Dogs."

The Ayr Advertiser relates an anecdote his appetite, to frisk about and exhibit symp. great days. toms of the most lively satisfaction.

The Tolis of a Newspaper Editor. The editors of these papers must have a er inclined or not, in sickness or in health. in affliction, disease of mind, winter and task, remaining in one spot. I have a fellow feeling, for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself, it appears nothing: the labor is not manifest: nor is it the labor, it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One paper is no sooner corrected and printed, han on comes another. It is an endless repetition of toil, a constant weight upon dius.

tadies' Hand Writing.

but you see it has done no good."

The last, best fruit which comes to late perfection in the kindliest soul, is tender ness toward the hard, forbearance toward the unfurbearing, warmth of heart toward the cold, philanthropy toward the misanthropic. - Richter ...

What are the aims which are at the same time duties? They are, the perfecting of ourselves, the happiness of others. - Kant.

What is wanting," said Napoleon, one day, to Madame Campan, "in order that the youth of France be well educated?"

Obscure, unknown, modest, without any bespierre resided. Talking over the events of the day, and what was threatened for the with three of his colleagues from the South "Good mothers," was the reply. The Emin a little lodging of the Rue des Jeuneurs, St. Just's house. Robespierre, absorbed in peror was most forcibly struck with the an- and afterwards in a retired house in a su- his own thoughts, went up to the young this purent be imbued with knowledge, and humblest details of domestic management. chair, and prepared to go to sleep. What her children will imbibe from her the love He can scarcely contrive to live. He are you doing?" said Robespierre. "I am ceive from her the love of virtue and of no- of his sister, appear a sum sufficient to sup- replied Robespierre. "Do you not hear the ble deeds. How often has she planted port him a long time. He writes to have a tocsin? Do you not know that this night germs, which, in subsequent years, expand- little linen sent him in the cheapest manner. will probably be the last for thousands of ed and produced the fairest fruits of science He never thinks of fortune, not even of gloand of windom! The culture of the reli- ry. He goes to the post to which duty calls gious affections, the development of the him. In his patriotic simplicity, he is terri- when you wake?" sense of duty and of the moral nature—fied by the mission which Bordeaux imment of this solemn work! On whom this correspondence with his friends. His saw Robespierre passing up and down the substitute—none to whom we can turn to law, he says to his brother-in-law, M. Al- "Sleep!" said Robespierre; "what! while excite, purify, and foster its immortal facul- luaud of Limoges who had been a second hundreds of assassins were cutting the

of his duties as a man, a citizen, and a spring out of a soil of pure morality. No but have watched like remorse or crime christian, or be so educated as to be a bless- trace of factious feeling, of republican fa. ay, I have been guilty of the weakness of ing to his country, an honor to his race, naticism, of hatred to the king, discover not sleeping; but Danton, he has sleeping; themselves in the innermost feelings of 16. Vergniaud. He speaks of the queen with tenderness, of Louis XVI. with pity .-'The equivocal conduct of the king,' he writes in June, 1792, 'increases our danger writes in June, 1792, 'increases our danger and his own. They assure me that he comes to-day to the Assembly. If he does not prenounce himself in a decisive manner not prenounce himself in a decisive manner sought to extort by torture the realization of he is bringing himself to some sad catastro-an order of things not as yet in the nature of I doubt if Adam was much atronger or phe. Many an effort will have to be made happier when he was created, than is my to plunge in oblivion so many false steps, man. Hoty hopes, vain Ulopias, atrocious happier when he was created, than is my on each. When the survey was completed, a large pile of notes was amassed, breakfast, and makes the butter, and gloriwhich was read to bit the complete that the control of the control tle every month; rents are high; it is imuntil the whole was embraced by his mind, lars to the affairs of her household, as if possible for me to pay for everything. when they were fused down into the conse- neither canker nor consumption were in the This young man, who with a gesture crushcutive contents of a chapter. When the earth. From morning till night she is all ed a throne, scarce knew where to lay his

head in the empire which he was shaking. Scarcely has he made a little by his profession, when he strips himself of it, and Had he been more enlightened, he would sells the little inheritance which he had got have been more patient. His anger arose wide awake, and taught him to generalize; see—in her conquering life; for she goes from his mother, to pay the debts of his late from his delusions. He wished to be the father. By the sacrifice of all he possesses constructor of a social regeneration; society holes in the memory. His labor did not hie. As if she never knew what a doubt he redeems his father's memory: he arrives resisted; he took the sword and thought end with this process; he found it was as meant. Then she is so well-looking.— in Paris almost in indigence. Boyer-Fon- it was permitted to man to make himself difficult to write as to read, and procured in Brown-eyed, small-eared, with a gracious exthe light. The characters, indeed, might pass for hieroglyphics; but they were deciphered by his secretary, and transferred by an beside myself with admiration and aston- to the moment and to nature. His genius, olutionary tribunal and the instrument of him to a legible form in a fair copy. Yet ishment. And when she makes the jam, unfortunately too fond of indolence, loved death, and with the other writing a consti-I have heard hint say his hair sometimes she does not mix different sorts of apples; to slumber and give itself up to the carelessstood on end at the woful blunders and mission and her custards are delicious; and her piess of his age and disposition. It was of Plato or Telemachus.' and breathed in eccessary to shake him in order to waken every page, God, the people, ustice, and now and then escaping detection, found makes catsup. Oh! you can't think what their way into the first proof of the printer. a paragon she is! Then she writes letters, push him to the tribune or into council. The task of history is to wash Amid such difficulties was the composition and despatches them; and makes my brother With him, as with the Orientals, there was out these stains, and not to reject social of the history of Ferdinand and Isabella, put up his cap, and keep tidy; and she says, no transition between idleness and heroism. justice because a deluge of blood has been heroically completed at the end of some. "Hisk! out of that, cat!" loud enough to Action hurried him away, but soon wearied spilled over the dectrines of liberty of charges. Action hurried him away, but soon wearied spilled over the doctrines of liberty, of charthing less than ten years from its commence. destroy the nerves of a delicate eat. And him. He fell back into a reverie of genius. ity, and of reason.—1b.

Brissot, Guadet, Gensonne, dragged him that Milton gave up his history of England, and sends her young sister Mary up and to Madame Roland's. She did not find him because it was scarcely possible to write his down, and round about, and gives stitabout manly or ambitious enough for her taste. _ Inscribed to a Friend, on the death at her tory with the eyes of others; and was stimu- to beggars, and sends them about their busi- His southern habits, his literary tastes, his lated in the midst of his embarrassments to ness in the most unexceptionably elever attraction towards a less imperious beauty, ety of an actress of the Theatre-Francais, And clothe the sunny hills with flowers stacles of nature. Mr. Prescott had four with all, she is never excited-never at all Madame Simon Candeille. He had written for her, under another name, some scenes of the drama then in vogue, of 'La Belle Fer- Ye pluck the leveliest blossom then miere. This young woman, at once a poetess, writer, actress, displayed in this draina all the fascinations of her feelings her talent, and her beauty. Vergniaud intoxicated himself with this life of art, of music, of declamation, and of pleasure; he was eager to enjoy his youth, as if he had a foreboding The children of our earthly years that it would soon be cut short. His habits of "twa dogs," belonging to the village of were meditative and idle. He rose in the Symington. A little dog had become so middle of the day; wrote little, and on loose And takes the one that most we love, nuch attached to a neighboring towser-a sheets, and with his paper on his knee, like And bears it silently away. hinge watch-dog, which was kept chained a man in a hurry who makes the most of his Bereft, we feel the spirit's strife, that he seldont left the side of his captive time; he composed his speeches slowly in Our dear and beautious Bud of Life friend. One morning the tiny one found his his reveries, and kept them in his memory uge friend exhibiting unusual symptoms of by the help of notes; he polished his eloinpatience and annoyance. After the two quence at leisure, as the soldier polishes his had exchanged their morning salutations, weapon when at rest. He wished his blows the little one, as if he had ascertained that to be not only mortal, but brilliant; he was nunger was the cause of his friend's uneasi. as eurious about their merits in point of art, nuss, trotted away, and shortly afterwards as of their political efficiency. The stone made by him during a long course of years, and was seen gallopping back with a herring in launched, he left the recoil to fate, and gave while an officer in the Custom House at Boston, his mouth. Having laid the fish before his himself up anew to indolence. He was not he had ascertained that ninety-seven out of friend he continued, while the latter allayed the man for every hour; he was a man for every one hundred merchants fail or die insol-

In a state of repose no one would have would appear on the books. He took pains to noticed this man in the crowd. He would inquire as to the results of the observation of have passed with the common herd, without other persons of age and experience, and found most enormous task. It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write the article arguments which followed this soul beamed forth in his features like light on a bust, his countenance, as a whole, of agricultural pursuits for children, rather than gained by its expression that ideal splendor those of commerce. Such intelligence from summer, year after year, tied down to the task, remaining in one spot. I have a felthrobbing muscles of his eyebrows, temples, and lips, shaped themselves according to the thought that was in him, and made his counthey overstock their farms-only half feed their tenance the thought itself; it was the trans. animals, let skeleton cow-frames drag themfiguration of genius. The time of Vergniaud selves over the premises, and complain because these dry bones do not give milk abundantly. was when he spoke; the pedestal of his wherever cows are kept for the dairy, it is pos beauty was the tribune. When he had come down it vanished: the orator was no more This can be done. If you cannot keep four well. than a mere man .- Lamartine's Giron-

"Still in the shade and in the rear of the leaders of the National Assembly, a man Faur Tages.—Be careful, in planting, to give almost unknown, began to bestir himself, the trees a fair chance for life and health by digmoved by unquiet thoughts that seemed to ging the hoies in which they are set wide and forbid him silence and repose; on every oc. easion he tried to speak, and attacked every der fibres of the roots which are to convey nonspeaker indifferently, even Mirabeau. der nores of the roots which are to convey non-

Robespierre and Mt. Just. lodging in the Rue Ste, Anne, not far from este.

Verguland the Chief of the Girondia. the house of the joiner Duplay, where Ro. our fellow-creatures, who are men at the moment you go to sleep, and will be corpes

St. Just answered with one of the com room, and every now and then pressing his

throats of thousands of victims, and while All these private communications between blood, whether pure or impure, was running Vergniaud, his sister, and his brother-in- like water in the gutter! O no," he conto pass through life ignorant of the world, and home. The roots of the public man smile or his lips, "I have not been to bed,

> Character of Mobespierer There was something of these three ele-

ments in the soul of the convention, a pur man. Holy hopes, vain Ulopias, atrocious posed the social politics of this assembly their details, became sanguinary when they came in collision with practical impossibility

ty. A frenzy of benevolence se.zed the Utopian; this frenzy of benevolence has the same effects as the frenzy of mischief. Ro. bespierre held to his chimeras as to truths.

The Early Lost.

Youngest Born. BY WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER. When the soft airs and quickening showers

And the cool hollows senoned between Ye go, and fondly bending where The bloom is brighter than the day,

Of all that gem the rich array. The stem, thus robb'd and rudely prest, Stands desolate in the purple even; The flower has withered on your breast,

But given its perfume up to lleaven. When, mid our hopes that waken fears. And mid our joys that end in gloom, Around us spring, and bud, and bloom-

Comes down among them at their play,

But while the inmost soul is riven. Receives immortal bloom in Heaven.

AGRICULTURAL

AGRICULTURE THE BEST AND SAFEST BUSIopportunity of seeing them rise and full. A few years would sweep a generation of them into

Cows .- The following is good advice. The point in which farmers are most in fanit is, that try two; the two, well kept, will give more income than four half starved ones. The goodness of the cow is determined partly by their native properties—but the food also has much and very much, to do lu making her good otherwise. Keep no more than you can feed well—very well.—The Friend.

choose to look at thee, will end in thee; for thou art placed in its path as the inevitable extreme in which every impulse ends.'—
That man was Robespierre.—Ib. the stable, and, after considerable trouble suc-On the 2d of September at eleven o'clock at night, Robespierre and St. Just went out together from the Jacobins, exhausted by the mental and bodily fatigue of an entire day passed in tumultuous debates, and big with so terrible a night. St. Just lived in a small certainly do ao harm.—Newbarn, N. C., Adoc-